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DESCRIPTION OF THE TRANSPORTATION COLLECTION

By Thomas T. Taber, *Madison*

Editor's Note: The formal dedication and opening of the Transportation Collection was observed at the afternoon session of the Society's annual meeting, as set forth elsewhere in this issue. Among the distinguished guests present at that meeting were the officers of the Railroadians of America, the association of laymen interested in railroadiana whose generosity and personal efforts had made the collection possible. Members of the association had not only given from their personal collections, but had themselves made the display cases and arranged all of the exhibits. The chairman of their board is Mr. Thomas T. Taber, of Madison. Their president is Milton Bernstein; their vice president, Harold Lessersohn; their treasurer, Halsey L. Tilton; their directors, George Hobart, F. T. Richardson, and Walter A. Lucas. All of these men had worked actively on the collection and had made valuable contributions to it. All of them were present at the opening ceremonies. At our request, Mr. Taber has described some of the more striking items in the display.

The main portion of the exhibition is housed in the South Gallery on the third floor of the Society's building, with the overflow of flat items in the East Gallery of the second floor. Located at the foot of the stairs on the second floor, outside of the reading room and pointed up to the third floor is an attractive directional sign. Dead ahead, on the landing is the electric headlight from D. L. & W. locomotive No. 1505, which was probably the last last main line locomotive regularly assigned to the Morris & Essex Division. Many residents of the Lackawanna suburban towns considered the "1505" an old friend, because for twenty years it hauled the "Lackawanna Limited" westbound to Scranton in the morning and brought back the eastbound limited in the early evening. Thus, the headlight serves as a bright reminder of an old, faithful friend who has passed on, but is not forgotten.

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To the right of the "1505"'s headlight is a century-old locomotive bell from the old Boston, Hartford and Erie locomotive No. 4 which was built by the Hinckly Locomotive Works in Boston in 1842. Next, one sees an old red and green warning light from the historic Sandy River & Rangely Lakes Railroad, a two-foot-gauge line well known to past generations in Maine. On the walls are hung valuable colored lithograths of locomotives of the 1850's and a beautiful oil painting of an early steampship. Other eye-catching and interesting framed items adorn the stair walls. leading to the third floor, and also the hall which leads to the South Gallery, where the principal exhibition is permanently housed.

As the visitor first views the Transportation Collection from the hall, his eye is attracted by two brightly painted marker lights (used on the rear end of trains) which flank the entrance archway and provide colorful illumination. These lights originally came from the Pennsylvania Railroad, and were subsequently wired for electricity so that they might be lighted to show the railroad operating colors. Straight ahead, a large model of an 1880 coal car—known in the vernacular as a "Coal Jimmy"—occupies a place of honor. This car is painted with the trademark and name of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and portrays the type of car used for carrying coal prior to the turn of the century. Nowadays, coal-carrying cars hold seventy or more tons, but in the days of the "Coal Jimmy" five to seven tons was the maximum per car.

Flanking the coal jimmy, to right and left, are glass display cases containing flat items, such as photographs of locomotives, cars and other railroad subjects. A set of drawings of the original right of way of the New Jersey Railroad & Transportation Company, between Jersey City and New Brunswick—probably made about 1840 at the latest—is a most interesting and valuable item, showing where the line originally ran. The set of Annual Reports of the West Jersey Railroad, donated by the Secretary of the Pennsylvania Railroad, provides excellent

factual source material for the railroad historian who wants to know what was going on in the seventies and eighties.

The exhibits have been carefully placed so as to show them off to the best advantage. In setting up the exhibition, the RAILROADIANS OF AMERICA decided that quality was preferable to quantity, and that a well-balanced, tastefully arranged display would be in keeping with the dignity and prestige of the New Jersey Historical Society. As a result of this policy, no attempt was made to crowd the maximum amount of material available into the space provided, and a well-integrated, artistic display has been achieved.

There is not space in this article to list or describe the hundreds of items on display, nor would a written description of many of them convey to the reader a complete and true picture. To be appreciated, the exhibition must be seen, and the items studied carefully. One cannot do justice to the remarkable and fascinating collection of items assembled in the room by a cursory inspection of them. Each item was carefully selected, in order to show a variety of different phases of railroading. The cut-away locomotive appliances for example, show the interested observer how such essential things as safety valves, injectors, couplers and lubricators, perform their necessary work on the steam locomotive. The working model of the Baker Valve Gear shows exactly how the steam is admitted to to the cylinders, does its work, and passes out the smokestack, giving a characteristic "puff" when doing so. It shows the basic difference between the cylinder and piston of a steam engine, and that of the automobile, or internal combustion engine. The snap of an electric switch causes a dwarf yard signal to perform, and graphically shows how it works—which few people know. Pushing a button causes the old-fashioned railroad crossing bell to give forth its doleful warning clang, long since superceded by the blinking red lights and rapidly chattering bell which guard most railroad crossings today.

The exhibit is carefully planned to appeal to the eye, and to the touch, in order that those who study the transportation

items on display may receive the greatest benefit from so doing.

It is hoped that by now, the reader of this article who has not yet visited the Transportation Museum, is making plans to do so on the first available Saturday, for on that day, between ten a.m. and four p.m., qualified members of the RAILROADIANS OF AMERICA are on hand to guide visitors, explain anything in connection with the items on display, and to answer any pertinent questions. These men are well versed in railroad history and operations of today, and will be pleased to discuss these matters with anyone interested in any phase of railroading.

Those who have seen the exhibition, appreciate its value, and are interested in its future, will want to know what plans have been made for its maintenance and future expansion. The RAILROADIANS OF AMERICA have volunteered their services, on a permanent basis, to act as curators of material on hand, and to evaluate and appraise any items offered in the future. They have expressed their willingness to screen all documentary or other material made available to the Society for preservation, and to select therefrom the items which have historical value and which properly should be included in the Transportation Collection. These men have the experience and technical skill necessary to evaluate properly all material considered for acceptance in the Transportation Collection. They thus will perform a valuable service to the Society for which at the present time no other qualified personnel is available.

It is hoped that each member of the Society will do everything in his or her power to seek transportation items for the Collection, and to urge individuals and corporations to turn over to the Society for preservation and exhibition, old files, records, corporate books, documents, correspondence, etc. If the membership of the Society will support and actively work for the Transportation Collection, it will in time become one of the most valuable in the United States, and the Society will have made a most important contribution to the preservation of transportation history in the United States.

DEDICATION OF TRANSPORTATION COLLECTION

The afternoon session of the annual meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society, October 25, 1950, was given over to the formal opening of the transportation collection and two addresses in dedication thereof. The president of the Society, Mr. Charles B. Bradley, presided and opened the meeting with the following remarks:

"Transportation is the theme of our gathering this afternoon. I can think of no subject more apt for the attention and study of this Society; for problems of transportation have been and are woven into the very life of the people of New Jersey from the days of the ancient ferries, of the lumbering stage coach and the carrier's van, down to this era of express trains, of fast freights, of river tunnels and bridges, of airplanes and motor buses, not to mention the private automobile and the harassing perplexities of much needed highways and parking spaces. Indeed, transportation is an integral part of the history of New Jersey and therefore properly falls within the sphere of activity of this Society.

"While we have long possessed scattered items relating to different forms of transportation, we have never until now had a concentrated, specialized collection in that field. The story of the formation of that collection, now to be formally opened to you, and after today to the public, has been told in the current number of our *"Proceedings"* which contains a highly interesting and informative article on the subject by one of our Trustees, a member of the special committee on Transportation, Mr. P. H. B. Frelinghuysen, Jr. I will not, therefore, attempt to repeat the story that is so admirably told in that article. I do, however, wish to pay tribute to our Transportation Committee and, above all, to its indefatigable chairman, Mr. Thomas T. Taber, and his associates in the organization known as the "Railroadians," whose devoted labors have produced the splendid exhibit that is opened today. The "Railroadians" is a remarkable organization of railroad enthusiasts and their work

on this exhibit has been a prodigious labor of love. I am glad to say that a number of them are our guests here today. In the name of the Society I thank them heartily, and also express our deep appreciation of the generous gifts and loans of all those who have contributed to the exhibit. To Mr. Taber are we especially grateful, not only for his labors, but also for a really great gift of invaluable material.

"Two of the very earliest railroads in New Jersey, were the Camden and Amboy, running from Camden to Amboy and afterwards to New Brunswick, and the New Jersey Railroad connecting at New Brunswick with the former and running to Jersey City. These two roads, long since consolidated, have for nearly 120 years formed a main line of railroad between New York and Philadelphia. That is indeed railroad history. For nearly eighty years this line has been leased to and operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and constitutes what is familiar to all of you as the main line of The Pennsylvania in the State of New Jersey. It so happens that the chief officer of the Pennsylvania, formerly president and now chairman of the board, commenced his distinguished career on this section of the great Pennsylvania system, and he has never lost his deep interest in and affection for New Jersey. He has graciously consented, at no small inconvenience, to come here today and to speak to us on the significance of our transportation collections. I have the honor to present to you Mr. Martin W. Clement, Chairman of the Board of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company."

ADDRESS OF MR. MARTIN W. CLEMENT, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY

"Transportation is the simple art of getting things from where they are produced and perhaps not wanted to the point where they are consumed and are wanted.

"The development and the civilization of man have been pro-

moted by, and have followed, the ever-increasing progress in the art of transportation. When man put a wheel between two sticks, so that he had to bear but a small portion of the load, he brought the inventive genius of man to the improvement of transportation. When the Romans built their great highways, they made possible the great Roman Empire. When the British built their great navy and merchant fleet, they made possible the vast British Empire.

"Next we come to this great country of ours, and the first transportation here beyond the waterways was that of the highway. When the first railroads were built here, it was to perform more expeditiously and in greater volume the transportation that the highways were already performing. As the country grew and expansion of the markets spread westward, the demands of commerce on the part of eastern cities necessitated an outlet beyond the hinterland and into the plains beyond the rivers. The railroads came to perform that transportation, and as they extended their two parrallel rails of iron out through the country, its development progressed. It is the rail transportation of this country, that has tied it into one great Empire; in fact, the whole North American continent is tied together by rail transportation.

"Rail transportation in America has made possible the development of all other forms of transportation, and these together have brought America's civilization up to what it is now. So it is that just as important as has been America's contribution to the world's civilization, so has been the contribution of the railroads to America's civilization.

"Those of us who have been associated all our lives with transportation, and have come to the mature end in that association, understand the progress it has made. We have seen rails more than double in height and double in weight; we have seen cars double in capacity; we have seen engines triple and quadruple in capacity. We see progress still ahead in rail transportation. We see these things, we are so familiar with these things, that oft-times we are not impressed with them. What is under-

stood by us the few it is well should be understood by the many.

"People as a whole understand much more readily, much easier, by visualizing than they do by either listening or reading. To be able to see is to be able to understand, and exhibits—whether by picture or by model—leave a much more indelible memory of things than does just hearsay; and the advantage of things like we are dedicating here today is their value as a source of knowledge to the public and the opportunity it gives them to think, for those who do not think are lost!

"When one visualizes the growth of transportation, one naturally visualizes the growth of civilization, and when one visualizes the growth of civilization and transportation together they commence to see the great progress this country of ours has made in the but little over a hundred and fifty years of existence; to understand the good things that have come to men and the responsibilities that rest upon them. Never greater were such responsibilities than those that rest upon us now, because in this land of ours we are deciding now whether men will continue to live up to their responsibilities in the free way, in the last free country of the world, or let our way of life fade out and be supplanted by that way of life where the responsibilities rest with the state.

"The thing that places the most responsibility upon a man is to have to make decisions. When he refuses to make decisions and passes that responsibility on to someone else, then he is handing on to that someone else the arrangement of his destiny —and when he have given up the control of his destiny, he has given up the right to be free.

"That which we are contending with most today, that is bothering us most—and which, if we do not control it, will destroy us—is inflation. Everybody likes a little inflation; nobody can take too much of it. If everybody understood it and where it is heading us, we would not have it. Survival of the present way of life in this country depends entirely on the people thinking and understanding and acting; the responsi-

bility of making decisions and the responsibility of assuming responsibilities, and anything that contributes to that is a contribution to the future. And, to understand the past is to be able to understand the future.

"The great Roman Empire at its height had a budget of somewhere around ten million dollars a year, but failure to balance that budget took it down the road to destruction. The great British Empire just before World War II balanced its budget at a billion pounds per year, but never since, and it is on the road to socialism—which is the weak connecting link between a representative form of government and the totalitarian state. The question that faces America today is—Where are we going? We are being taken there by the road inflation leads, and we will not stop unless we start to think. Before World War II we were spending ten billion dollars a year and not balancing our budget. Next year we will spend over fifty billion dollars, but who is giving any thought to the road we are taking!"

After expressing the thanks and appreciation of the Society for Mr. Clement's address, Mr. Bradley continued as follows:-

"The experience of a well rounded life replete with variety, incident and adventure and winning respect and affection in all spheres of activity is one that we all might envy. I have in mind such a life of varied experience in the case of a young lawyer of Tennessee of some thirty-five years ago who, after a short period of practice in Nashville, became an officer of Field Artillery in the First World War finally reaching the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. After the war he became an operating railroad executive with the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, and finally vice president of the Association of American Railroads in charge of public relations, a post the distinction of which is matched by its difficulties. During those years, however, he also distinguished himself as an author, first as an historian of the Confederacy and afterwards as a writer on railroad operation and railroad history. Probably many of you are familiar with two of his most popular books, "Trains"

and "This Fascinating Railroad Business." We have, therefore, the picture of a lawyer, a soldier, a railroad executive and an historian. In the latter capacity he became interested in our transportation collection and kindly consented to come here today to talk to us on some phases of railroad history of peculiar significance to New Jersey. We are indeed fortunate to have won his interest and support for our new venture, and I have the honor to present to you Colonel Robert S. Henry, Vice President of the Association of American Railroads."

"THE WHISTLE HEARD 'ROUND THE WORLD"

Address of Col. Robert S. Henry, Vice President, Association of American Railroads

"Of all the many sounds through which America speaks, there is no sound more typical, none more meaningful, none which might with more truth be called the voice of America, than the whistle of a locomotive.

"This is the sound which has gone with our people, and even ahead of them, in their great advance across the continent. It is the sound which speaks of far places and calls to distant journeys, the sound which has waked the solitudes to civilization, the sound which has heralded the release of man from the toilsome transport of a pittance to the possibilities of production in abundance.

"Before the whistle of the locomotive was heard first here in New Jersey, note had been taken of the noise made by escaping steam. The story is that continued hiss of steam escaping through the safety valve of the first locomotive of the South Carolina Railroad irritated its fireman to the point that he sat on the safety valve and thereby produced the first locomotive boiler explosion. I doubt that it was the noise which irritated the fireman so much as it was the thought that the steam pressure which he had so laboriously built up by throwing billets of wood in the firebox was thus vainly wasting away. And besides, it is hard to believe that he accomplished the acro-

batic feat of sitting on the safety valve. More likely, he tied it down—but whatever the irritating cause might have been, and however the fireman accomplished it, the safety valve was fastened down and the *"Best Friend of Charleston"* the first locomotive to haul a train of cars on the American continent, did blow up her boiler.

"But more constructive uses were found for the noise made by escaping steam. Early engineers discovered that by popping the valve a warning sound could be produced, and it is recorded that this was the practice on the Newcastle and Frenchtown Railroad in Delaware. In England, moreover, an actual steam whistle was affixed to George Stephenson's *"Samson"* locomotive in 1833, but if we may judge from the attenuated peep of the peanut roasters on present-day British locomotives, this original whistle was not in the true line of ancestry of either the piercing old-time freight screecher of the American railroads or the hoarse bellow of the bull whistle or the sonorous music of the multi-toned chime.

"The creation of the ancestor of these true locomotive whistles was reserved for the accomplishment of a New Jersey firm of locomotive builders, Rodgers, Ketchum and Grosvenor of Paterson, who affixed to the first locomotive built in this state the first true locomotive whistle heard in America—and the ancestor of America's most truly typical sound.

"This sound was first heard on the trial run of the pioneer Rodgers locomotive on October 6, 1837, over the original Paterson and Hudson Railroad, and thence over the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company to its then terminus at New Brunswick. So successful was the trial run, or perhaps so appealing was the something new that had been added to American locomotives, that the president of the newly organized Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad, who happened to see the locomotive run and hear the whistle blow, then and there insisted on purchasing the locomotive for his pioneer railroad in the state of Ohio.

"But New Jersey pioneered in more than giving to the

American locomotive a voice by which it has spoken to whole generations of men. This state of New Jersey was the scene, and Jerseymen were the actors, in much of the foundation pioneering effort which has given to the American railroad its distinctive characteristics.

"Oliver Evans, the prophet of American railroading, had in mind a route across the State of New Jersey when he declared, in 1812, that, "I do verily believe the time will come when carriages propelled by steam will be in general use . . . traveling at the rate of 15 miles an hour, or 300 miles per day." Repeated disappointment in securing serious attention to his ideas had made Evans resigned to the idea that he would not see the "monstrous leap from bad roads to rail-ways for steam carriages" all in one generation, but in his resignation he reckoned without that indomitable Jerseyman, John Stevens of Hoboken.

"In 1812, the same year in which Evans, the prophet, resigned himself to a step-by-step progression through three generations from bad roads to turnpikes, from turnpikes to canals, and from canals through horse-power railroads to "railways for steam carriages," Stevens went into action with his pioneering pamphlet, "Documents Tending to Prove the Superior Advantages of Rail-Ways and Steam-Carriages Over Canal Navigation."

"In this pamphlet Stevens clearly outlined the basic features of a railroad, not as a mere adjunct to some waterway but as an independent means of transportation, with long lines of rails opening up to the uses of man the resources of a continent. He proposed, indeed, that instead of building a canal across New York, the Commissioners of that state build a railroad, and supported his proposal with reasoning which later events proved to be sound.

"Rebuffed by the Commissioners of the state of New York, on the ground that his plan was both impracticable and not sanctioned by experience, the Colonel from Hoboken turned his attention to his own state of New Jersey. Conceding that "there are now no Steam Rail-ways anywhere in the world," he added

that, "this is not to say that they will not come—and that soon." And when they came, he was "by no means prepared to say what limits may be set to the rapidity with which a carriage may be driven on these ways."

"The situation to which he proposed to apply his idea was that between Philadelphia and New York. The normal passage between the two cities by sea was cut off by the War of 1812. There was inland navigation on the Delaware to Trenton, and on the Raritan to New Brunswick. Between those points there was costly, slow, laborious and limited haulage by cart. Over this sixteen mile stretch—now probably the busiest rail highway in the world—Colonel Stevens made the first American railroad survey in January, 1814. Once more he was rebuffed by the authorities, but a year later, on February 6, 1815, the New Jersey legislature granted the first American railroad charter.

"It proved to be impossible to raise the necessary capital, and no railroad was built under this charter. But the indomitable Stevens never gave up his idea, or his efforts to put it into effect. He did more than merely declaim about the value of railways in an age which was ridden with the canal fever. He demonstrated that a steam locomotive could run on a track by building a track in his yard at Hoboken, by building a locomotive, and, in 1826, by running the locomotive on the track. And finally, after fifteen years of persistent effort, he and his associates did succeed in building an actual railroad, the Camden and Amboy.

"How to design rail, how to lay track, how to build cars and engines, how to operate them after they were built—all these and everything else about a railroad had to be learned by trial and error. To England, the pioneer in railroad building, went Robert Stevens, son of the Colonel, to buy the rails and the first locomotive for the Camden and Amboy. But on the way he made New Jersey's next great contribution to the art of railroading when he fashioned with a pocket knife and a bit of wood both the flat-bottomed "T" rail, which was to become

standard in America and all over the world except in Britain, and the hook-head spike by which such rails could be quickly and easily fastened to the ties.

"It was not easy to realize that railroads were something new in kind, and not merely in degree. They were not analagous to canals or to the common roads on which anybody and everybody might run his own vehicles upon payment only of the prescribed toll. Railroads were a special sort of highway on which with a minimum of fuel and mechanical power, and a minimum of manpower, it was possible to produce a maximum of transportation service—but on which, also, it was not practicable to have trains running under the control of more than one operating organization.

"These lessons were learned early and learned well—and they are being learned all over again, day by day, now and henceforth. Because they were learned and because the basic solution to the problem of inland transportation was found we owe the fact that America has continued to be one nation, instead of many. And to the fact that these railroads stand ready, and are able, to haul anything for anybody, in any season of the year, between all parts of the continent, and to do so at low cost, is due the marvel of American mass production, continental distribution and high level consumption.

"One measure of what has been learned and what has been done is the contrast between the locomotive whose voice was first heard here in New Jersey on an October day in 1837 and the hundreds of locomotives, many of them using forms of power not even dreamed of then, which course back and forth across the state every day. And this contrast of locomotives is no greater than that in track and bridges, in signals and communications, in yards and terminals, in every phase of railroad plant, equipment and methods.

"In all these developments in the art of railroading, New Jersey has played a distinguished part. It was a New Jersey train collision, even, which led to the introduction of the basic idea of block signals, and it was in New Jersey that the first

power-operated semaphore signals were used. In New Jersey, Edison made many of his basic inventions in electric traction, and Theodore Vail, of New Jersey, pioneered in the art of distant communication. William F. Allen, a native of the state, conceived and pressed through to adoption the system of standard time under which the railroads run and by which the whole world lives. It was in New Jersey that the first diesel-electric locomotive was built, and on a New Jersey railroad that it operated.

"It is particularly fitting, therefore, that there should be here in New Jersey a museum devoted to the preservation and perpetuation of the memorabilia of railroading. By assembling, correlating and displaying significant items, such a museum multiplies their significance and enhances their meaning as a concrete demonstration of the story of railroad progress and achievement which is so essential and fundamental a part of the story of America."

LAFAYETTE'S ENCAMPMENT AT WAGARAW[1]

By Walter Arndt Lucas, *Hawthorne, New Jersey*

Editor's Note: The author, for many years a careful student of New Jersey history, is chairman of the publication committee of The Railroadians of America. In addition to numerous historical articles, he is the author of "The History of the New York, Susquehanna, and Western Railroad," and also of "From the Hills to the Hudson," which was reviewed at some length in the October, 1950, number of the "Proceedings."

An old adage says that in writing history, one is often confronted with the necessity of contradicting a portion of what already has been compiled on a given subject. Such an instance arose when the attempt was made to verify the statements regarding the encampment of Major General Lafayette, who, in 1780 with two brigades of his light infantry, was stationed

[1]The statements herein, relative to the movements of the army, may be verified by the military orders and writing of General Washingon to be found in most libraries, including the New Jersey Historical Society.

within the bounds of what is the borough of Hawthorne, Passaic county, New Jersey. For a long time tradition had designated a place, that was generally accepted without any conclusive proof or authentic documentation, where the famous general was supposed to have had his abode for about six weeks during the Revolutionary War.

In the endeavor to find the exact location of the encampment, the writer spent a considerable amount of time, effort and money in locating contemporary source material and correlating it into a concise presentation that distinctly shows the correct disposition of the troops in Hawthrone.

Like the oft repeated quotation about Washington having slept at every other farm house, the Lafayette tradition dies hard, as was found when the following results were first publicly announced. However, in presenting these facts, it is believed that any one familiar with this phase of American history will acknowledge that a new, genuine discovery has been made which enriches our supply of Revolutionary War material concerning the State of New Jersey.

During the American Revolutionary War, the United States Army under the command of General George Washington was encamped at two different times within the territory now comprising Passaic County, New Jersey. The first time was in the month of July, 1780, when all of the brigades were located westerly of the Passaic Falls at a hamlet called Totowa, now known as a part of the city of Paterson and the borough of Totowa. Washington's headquarters were established in a large brick and stone dwelling belonging to Colonel Theunis Dey at nearby Preakness and the general, with his family of officers and aids, occupied the entire house and some of the adjacent fields. Today the Dey Mansion, as it is called, is a historic shrine filled with appropriate mementoes and is open to the public as a museum under the ownership of the Passaic County Park Commission.

The troops were withdrawn from Totowa on July 29, 1780 to begin a series of maneuvers threatening the British who

The John George Ryerson Homestead

The John Francis Ryerson (DeGray) Homestead

THE JOHN GEORGE RYERSON HOMESTEAD

Mistakenly called Lafayette's Headquarters, located at 367 Goffle Road, Hawthorne, N.J. as it appeared in 1934. The small part of the house was razed shortly after the Passaic County Park Commission purchased it in 1935. The large section remained unoccupied until it was destroyed by fire on October 28, 1950.

THE ORIGINAL RYERSON HOMESTEAD

Located at 40 Wagaraw Road, Hawthorne, N.J., which now forms the westerly end of the Degray house. It was owned by John Francis Ryerson at the beginning of the Revolutionary War and Lafayette's light infantry corps was encamped upon the surrounding farm during October and November 1780. Ryerson owned over five hundred acres of land in this vicinity, all of which was confiscated and sold by the state of New Jersey in 1779. Some of the property was purchased by John Stevens of Hoboken whose descendants established Stevens Institute of Technology. Ultimately, in 1800 Richard Degray of the Goffle (Hawthorne) bought some of the Stevens holdings and one hundred and forty-one acres of land surrounding this Ryerson homestead, and one of his descendants occupies the premises today.

COMPOSITE MAP OF THE SOUTHERN PART OF HAWTHORNE

Drawn by the author to show the relative position of the two brigades of Lafayette's light infantry corps when encamped here in 1780. The streets are drawn from the official borough map while the two heights upon which the troops were situated are outlined as shown upon a New Jersey state geologist's map. The location of the brigades Nos. 1 and 2 is taken, of course, directly from the map obtained from the French War Department and is drawn as close to the same scale as could be ascertained.

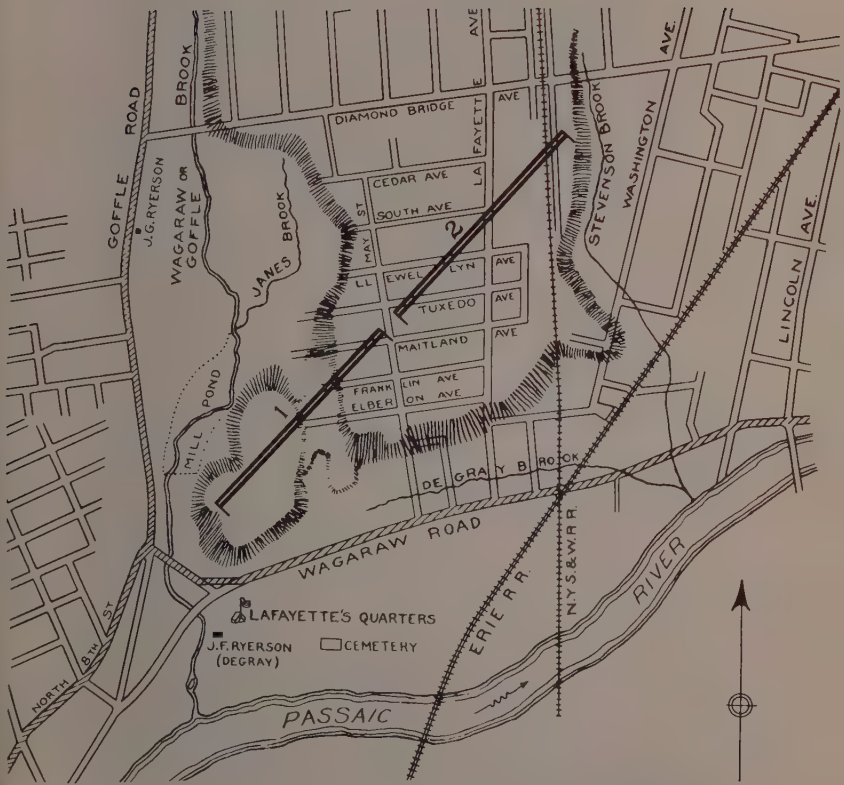
The three small brooks that drained the area upon which the encampment was located, have been given names that are not official. They never had any, so far as maps were concerned, until now. The one shown as Janes brook has entirely disappeared and now is a filled in section of Goffle Brook Park. Forty or more years ago, it originated in a cluster of springs near the Janes property on Diamond Bridge avenue and ran a short distance to its larger counterpart, the Goffle Brook. The Degray brook also originated in springs and flowed easterly into the Passaic river. Traces of it are still in existence and some of it flows through underground sewers on its way to the river. The Stevenson brook still exists, when there is sufficient water in the ground to cause a flow from its springs and its course can be followed as shown on the map. These were three well known landmarks of Hawthorne a half century ago.

The John Francis Ryerson house, which still stands, is clearly shown with its relationship to the Degray barn, upon which site Mr. Degray stated Lafayette's tent had been located. Also the Ryerson (Degray) cemetery which is the oldest in the vicinity, but today is very badly in need of proper care, many of the remains having been removed years ago.

The highways existing in 1780 are shown with cross hatching and the city of Paterson lies south of the Passaic river .

PORTION OF CONTEMPORARY MAP

An enlarged portion of the original map, contemporary with the Revolutionary War period, obtained from the files of the French War Department by the author. The location of each brigade of troops under General Washington and General Lafayette is symbolized by a straight line with hooked ends, five of them being at Totowa and two at Wagaraw which is not named on the map. These two brigades appear in the upper center of the map, sloped at an angle of approximately forty-five degrees and occupying the two heights as described by Chastellux in his report to the French government. Goffle road in Hawthorne extends to the top border of the map with a number of houses clustered along it. These are indicated by black squares and one of them, the lower one on the right side of the road, is the John G. Ryerson homestead. Directly beneath the lower brigade line, Wagraw road is shown by dotted lines running to the right from Goffle road. The Goffle brook meanders its placid way parallel to the road of the same name and just below Wagaraw road to flows into the Passaic river "exactly at the spot where Lafayette was camped," according to Chastellux. To the right of this juncture, near Wagaraw road, is a black square indicating the house of the principal Ryerson family, belonging at that time to John Francis Ryerson. There is a bent line shown around it on the right which in the French military manual symbolizes a fortified or protected area. While no direct reference is made to the house being Lafayette's quarters, it is quite apparent that the property around it was protected for some unusual reason and the fact that Chastellux states that Lafayette was there, precludes the possibility of his quarters being at any other place in the vicinity. The actual headquarters of the army was at Colonel Dey's in Preakness as shown on the map. The locality named Wesel, is today the city of Clifton and the Saddle river is shown protecting Lafayette's brigades on the left wing to a great distance, as spoken of by Chastellux. Totowa and the Great Falls (of the Passaic) are at Paterson.



Detail of Composite Map of Hawthorne

Detail of French War Department Contemporary Map

occupied New York City and the remainder of the summer saw the army marching to encampments located at Paramus in Bergen county and at Tappan, New York. Meanwhile General Benedict Arnold's treachery was discovered, followed by the hanging of his British accomplice, Major Andre, near Tappan. Shortly after this tragic event, Washington ordered the army to march from that vicinity to again take up its encampment near the falls of the Passaic river at Totowa, which was accomplished on October 9, 1780. This time, there being a greater number of men, five brigades forming the main body of the army encamped on the grounds formerly occupied in July, while two brigades of light infantry commanded by Major General Lafayette, were detached by Washington to form an advance corps on the left wing to protect the main body of the army should they be attacked from either the east or north approaches to the camp. The Light Infantry[2], as it was called had been formed on August 1, 1780 and was composed of about two thousand men picked from the various regiments of the brigades in the main body of the army. They were the best physical specimens and expert shots of the entire army, although often raggedly clothed and sometimes hungry, as Lafayette states in his personal correspondence.

This advance corps of light infantry was assigned a position in a separate locality called Wagaraw, now known as part of the Borough of Hawthorne, Passaic county, New Jersey, three miles from the main part of the army and situated north-east of Passaic Falls. This locality and its surrounding area at that time was a part of Saddle River township, Bergen county, and remained in the same political category until Passaic county was formed in 1837. Lafayette's contemporary correspondence[3] calls the place "Camp Wagarough", but the exact location of his troops and where he had his quarters has received scant atten-

[2]From the original diary of Lieut. William S. Pennington owned by The New Jersey Historical Society. Pennington was an officer in the second regiment of artillery and later became governor of New Jersey.

[3]Letters from Lafayette to Vicomte Noailles on October 23, 1780 and November 2, 1780 in the New York Public Library.

tion from American historical writers. Heretofore, the lack of detailed contemporary maps showing the placement of the troops at both Totowa and Wagaraw has been a drawback to any positive identification of where they were actually situated and local historians have in the past depended upon hearsay and family legends for any description concerning the camp's location. This treatise deals with the correct location of the camp at Wagaraw where local tradition for years has designated the wrong placement of the troops and Lafayette's quarters in Hawthorne.

Due to a considerable amount of speculation concerning the camp's whereabouts, which were bolstered largely by these legends that grew apace with the passing of time, the author determined some years ago to find, if possible, a factual source of information that would show the place where the soldiers had their tents and Lafayette his quarters. Inquiry among the older inhabitants of Hawthorne, during the past half century that the author has resided here, brought forth the statements that Lafayette was suppose to have had his tent near the homestead known as the Ryerson house located at No. 367 Goffle road and that the troops were encamped along a stream called Wagaraw or Goffle brook. Further details were lacking and the situation of the camp as described by local residents was soon concluded to be erroneous, mainly from the fact that such a location would have violated a principle of good military strategy. It is readily apparent that no main army, let alone its vanguard would pocket itself in a valley along a brook where the enemy could pounce upon it.

Continued search revealed the fact that Camp Wagaraw had been located upon land owned in the revolutionary period by members of the Ryerson family.[4] This consistent conclusion could easily be seen from the fact that the Ryersons were the first purchasers of the land for occupational purposes in Hawthorne as early as November 11, 1706 when 600 acres were

[4]Passaic County Record of Deeds, Book A, Page 1.

bought by three Ryerson brothers and descendants were still in possession of the greater part of Wagaraw in 1780.

There are two stone houses of pre-revolutionary war vintage standing today in Hawthorne that were erected by members of the Ryerson family of which the first one was built, as closely as can be determined, about 1730 and was owned by John Francis Ryerson at the beginning of the War for Independence. It is situated at No. 40 Wagaraw road, near the confluence of the Wagaraw[5] or Goffle brook and the Passaic river. The house and surrounding farm was confiscated by the state of New Jersey and sold on September 18, 1779,[6] because John Francis Ryerson was loyal to the King of England and had fled to a refuge at Annapolis,[7] Nova Scotia. Lafayette's camp occupied this property in the following year, but there is no record to show that he ever had his quarters within the residence. This original Ryerson homestead eventually came into the possession of Richard Degray[8] on May 1, 1800, after passing through the hands of several other owners who had obtained it at the state sale of 1779. Degray enlarged the house by adding the present easterly end to it and today it is occupied by Miss Minnie Degray one of his descendants who also is a collateral descendant of the Ryersons. Incidentally, the location of the John Francis Ryerson house is shown on a map made in 1779[10] by Robert Erskine, geographer and surveyor general to the army of the United States. On this road map the house is designated with the name spelled Rierson and the homestead evidently was

[5]Wagaraw is the older name. Since 1930 when the Passaic County Park Commission purchased the property along the brook it was decided to call it Goffle (rhymes with waffle) after the part of Hawthorne located about one mile north of Wagaraw. The latter name is derived from the Lenni Lenape Indian word meaning a bend in the river while Goffle is Dutch for a fork in the brook located at that point.

[6]Passaic County Record of Deeds, Book A, Page 224.

[7]From the Loyalist Claims for Payment of Confiscated Property published by the Canadian Parliament at Ottawa in 1904. In the New York Public Library.

[8]Passaic County Record of Deeds, Book B, Page 113 .

[9]From the original contract in possession of Miss Minnie Degray.

[10]Map No. 56-B, entitled Road from Pompton, Great Falls &c. The original is owned by The New York Historical Society.

considered of considerable importance to warrant its placement upon a map showing Wagaraw. It was here that the encampment of light infantry under Lafayette was established in the following year to guard the approaches to the main body of the army at Totowa, as will be seen from the contemporary source material shown in the subsequent pages.

The second Ryerson homestead referred to was erected about 1740, and a part of it, built later, [11]is standing at 367 Goffle road. During the Revolution it was owned by John George Ryerson, a cousin of the aforesaid John Francis Ryerson, and his descendants retained possession of the property until recent years. For a long time this dwelling has been called the "Lafayette House" from the supposition that the famous general had his camp here, but there never has been any factual evidence produced to substantiate the legendary claim that he ever had his so-called[12] "headquarters" in or near the building. This Ryerson homestead today is owned by the Passaic County Park Commission and an attempt is being made by a group of local citizens to have it preserved as an outstanding example of architecture erected by one of the first families in Hawthorne.

These two original Ryerson homesteads are located about one half mile apart as can be seen from the composite map showing Hawthorne. Their respective farms adjoined each

[11]While engaged in typing the last revised copy of this compilation, on the afternoon of October 28, 1950, the author was aroused from his work at 1:30 o'clock by the wailing of the local fire alarm siren. Noting that the box number was 25 and thinking that it was the usual weekly test made every Saturday afternoon at that same time, he continued at the typing. By one of those quirks of fate, the alarm was actually being given because the Ryerson house at 367 Goffle road was being consumed by flames of an unknown origin and the author worked blissfully on not aware of it until the destruction was over. All that remains of the structure is part of the walls and the burned out roof which fell in among them. The damage is so great that what is left will have to be torn down, thus ending the controversy about whether the building should be restored or not by public funds.

[12]In the military dispatches of the day, Lafayette's place is always called "quarters." The term "headquarters" applies only to the place where General Washington was located, usually at the Dey mansion at that time.

other prior to the present century upturn in new building construction and subdivision of property.

The mistaken identity which has, for so many years, been ascribed to the John George Ryerson house as Lafayette's Headquarters is believed to have been caused by the similarity of names of the owners of the two houses.. No description of Lafayette's encampment was written by local historians until over a century after the Revolutionary War. Coupled with the propensity of subsequent writers to enlarge upon an original statement without the benefit of making a thorough research upon the subject, the error continued to grow until it culminated in the erection of a wooden sign by a patriotic society in 1929 which proclaimed that this was "Lafayette's Headquarters." Unfortunately, many persons reading the sign naturally believed the statement, which had no basis in fact and the sign is no longer standing. The late William Nelson,[13] well known historian of Bergen and Passaic counties, perpetuated the error or rather started it when he wrote his first description of the area and published it in the Magazine of American History in April, 1879, details of which will be found in the following pages.

The entire situation relative to the establishment of Lafayette's encampment at Wagaraw or Hawthorne can be better understood by relating some of the preceding events as described and the contemporary details as found in factual source material of the Revolutionary War period. In determining the true identity of the place at which the encampment was located in 1780 the following items are cited to show how the material was found that proves conclusively that the American troops were encamped under Lafayette's command on the property of the John Francis Ryerson homestead at 40 Wagaraw road instead of at his cousin's place at 367 Goffle road in Hawthorne.

The search for definite information began with a considerable amount of correspondence to both the Library of Congress

[13]William Nelson was corresponding secretary of The New Jersey Historical Society for many years prior to his death.

and the National Archives, the latter which contains all of the military documents of the Revolutionary War period that are owned by the United States government. The aid of various universities that have Lafayette material, nationally known historians and local historical societies was solicited but none of these could definitely advise anything upon the subject. They quoted Mr. Nelson's works but as these are known to be in error they were of no assistance. Some time after this, while searching among the maps at The New York Historical Society, the curator, Mr. Arthur J. Carlson, suggested that a series of maps discovered in 1926 by Dr. Louis C. Karpinski of the University of Michigan, while visiting the French War department in Paris, might throw some light upon the subject. Accordingly an index and copies of these maps were consulted and after considerable searching a map was found that showed the desired details. It was entitled in French "A Map of a Part of the Province of Newyork and the Jerseys during 1780, 1781 and 1782." On it are shown the location of the various American encampments, their headquarters and the exact positioning of the brigades! This, indeed, was a find, and determining to get a copy of the original map the author enlisted the aid of Miss Elizabeth Madden, librarian of the French Institute in New York who in turn contacted Dr. Ian Forbes Fraser, director of the American Library in Paris.

The latter gentleman very kindly aided the writer in locating the proper authority at the French War Department with the result that after a few weeks, the original map was photostatted and sent through the French embassy in Washington by General V. Dromard, inspector of the engineers, with a personal letter for the author. This map is one of several hundred in the French War department depicting the colonization of America, the Revolutionary War and other early events in the life of the country. It is evidently copied from an English source of the same period as the common names are shown in that language while the main places and title are designated in French. It is remarkably well drawn to scale, about eighteen inches by

twenty-five inches in size and is part of the French military records of the War of Independence.

Among the encampments shown in detail are those at Tappan, Orange Town, Haringtown, Scralenburg, Old Bridge, Liberty Pole, English Neighborhood, New Bridge, Bergen, Short Hill, Cranetown, and Totawa. A portion of the map showing the latter camp accompanies this article. Also an enlarged composite section made by the author to show the relative location of the encampment of Lafayette's Light Corps in present day Hawthorne. So far as known no one has made use of this map in detailing events of the revolutionary period since Dr. Karpinski discovered it, until the present. It is of incalculable value to our New Jersey history as it gives precise locations of the American forces during a time that there were no major engagements here.

The French map distinctly shows that Lafayette's quarters were located on what now is Wagaraw road, formerly called Ryerson's lane, and the two brigades of troops forming the light infantry were in a straight line of two rows each running in a northeasterly direction at an angle of about forty-five degrees. The composite map accompanying this article clearly shows the situation of the camp and its relation to the present topography of Hawthorne. As the French map was not available until 1926, Nelson, the local historian who died in 1914, was unable to describe the location of the entire American army when encamped at Totowa and Wagaraw with any degree of accuracy. Unfortunately he drew a map which is evidently made from conjecture as can be seen from the numerous errors delineated upon it. Other writers in later years have used this map which has only added confusion to the true state of affairs. Mr. Nelson was the best authority on Bergen and Passaic county history a half century ago and published his first work on the Lafayette camp site, as stated before, in April 1879, when he wrote the following;[14] "Lafayette now

[14]Mr. Nelson credited these statements to Thatcher's Military Journal and to the writings of Chastellux.

held the left (wing of the army), his light infantry corps, formed in August (1780), with Major Lee's Virginia troop of Light Horse, occupying a small elevation on the extreme east, along the eastern bank of the Goffle stream, where it flows into the Passaic river, not far from the present suburb of Paterson known as Hawthorne. He had his headquarters near the Ryerson homestead, *Mr. Richard Degray's barn occupying almost the precise site".*[15] This is an exact word description that tallies with other source material but does not agree with the map Mr. Nelson made to accompany it. It will be noted that Mr. Nelson did not mention the first name of the Ryerson who owned the property for whom the designation was made but does state the full name of the owner, Richard Degray, who held the property at the time he was compiling his history. This man was the son of one with the same name who purchased the John Francis Ryerson farm in 1800 as stated previously.

The best piece and, in fact, the only source material that gives us a complete word description of the encampment of Lafayette at Wagaraw that coincides with the foregoing items is from the book well known among historians entitled, "Travels in North America in the Years 1780, 1781 and 1782," written by the Marquis de Chastellux, a noted Frenchman and a cousin of Lafayette. His works were first published in Paris in 1786 and they are the best source material available describing conditions in this country during the trying days of the revolution. Chastellux came to the United States with the French fleet, landing at Newport, Rhode Island on July 11, 1780. Eventually he traveled overland to visit Generals Washington and Lafayette during the time they were encamped in the vicinity of Passaic Falls. The following excerpt from his book tells of his journey and what he found. He left Haverstraw, New York, on November 23, 1780 traveling over the road that today is known as route No. 202 to Oakland, New Jersey, and thence along the Sicomac road to Wagaraw or

[15]Satement by Richard Degray.

Hawthorne. When he came here he stated, "I arrived at a brook which flows into Passaic river, *exactly at the spot where Marquis de Lafayette was camped.* His posts lined the brook;[16] they were well arranged and in very good order". This direct statement translated from the French language, readily identifies Lafayette's camp as the site of the John Francis Ryerson homestead at 40 Wagaraw road in Hawthorne and now known as the Degray homestead. This very location is also shown on the map received from the French War department, where it is indicated as a fortified area. Chastellux, continuing his description of the encampment of the Light Infantry Corps, which was just across the road from Lafayette's quarters, said, "I found this camp placed in an excellent position; it occupied two heights[17] separated by a small bottom but with an easy communication between them. The river Totohaw or Second[18] river protects its right and it is here that it makes a considerable elbow and turning southward falls at length into the bay of Newark. The principal part of the front and all the left flank, to a great distance, are covered by the stream[19] that comes from Paramus and flows into the same river. This position is only twenty miles from New York island and was accordingly occupied by the vanguard consisting of light infantry, that is to say by the picked corps of the American army."

The two heights mentioned in Chastellux's description of the encampment can easily be identified by anyone familiar with the land in Hawthorne and are shown on the accompanying composite map of the borough. The first height of land had an irregular outline and its level top was approximately twenty-five feet above the surrounding territory covering an area of about ten acres. It was used for a number of years by a local athletic association as a baseball and football field.

[16]These were sentry posts, all of which were not for the safety of the army; many of them were stationed to guard houses and barns, which served as magazines and supply depots. (Chastellux).
[17]Elevations or plateaus.
[18]The Passaic river, sometimes called the Totowa or second river.
[19]Saddle River.

During the second World War the area was taken over by the United States Army, and a company of soldiers from the 67th Regiment of Coast Artillery occupied it as an anti-aircraft searchlight base. It is interesting to note that the military authorities chose the same spot upon which Lafayette's Light Corps was encamped 165 years before. This elevation has been almost completely obliterated during the past two years by the removal of thousands of cubic yards of sand and gravel, of which it was composed, and only a few remaining peaks remain to show the location of the original "height."

The second height spoken of by Chastellux is adjacent to the first, on the east, separated from it by a "small bottom" or shallow gully which still is there. The level top of this height is about the same as the first but covers a much larger area comprising a goodly portion of the residential section at the southern part of the borough of Hawthorne. As this field has been built up and covered with houses for the past forty years no trace remains of the original occupation by Lafayette's troops.

While the American army was encamped at Totowa and Wagaraw, a number of plans were formulated to attack the British at New York and on Staten Island but none was actually consummated. There was also a plan to capture Benedict Arnold who was supposed to be aboard a British war vessel in New York harbor. Needless to say the scoundrel was well hidden and got away to England.

With the approach of cold weather, General Washington gave orders to break camp and Lafayette's Light Corps was disbanded, the men joining their former state regiments. The main body of the troops left on November 27, 1780 for Morristown while others went to Pennsylvania, Pompton and West Point for winter quarters. Thus ended the encampment at Totowa and Wagaraw, the only action seen in this neighborhood during the Revolution.

The conclusive evidence of Chastellux's description and the map from the French War Department, plus the statement

made to Nelson that the tent of Lafayette stood where Richard Degray's barn stands at Wagaraw, precludes the possibility of the quarters being in any other place but where the source material shows it to have been, on the property where John Francis Ryerson lived at what now is No. 40 Wagaraw road, Hawthorne, rather than at the home of his cousin a half mile away.

It is regrettable that more evidence of Revolutionary War facts are not available in this country. As one delves deeper into the subject, it becomes apparent that most of our recorded history was originally compiled and written from information obtained in European sources!

The Library of Congress has a set of plans and a description of the so-called Lafayette House made during the financial panic known as the depression of 1929. Two competent architects were commissioned by the United States Department of the Interior, through its National Park Service to do the work which was beautifully executed in 1935 but the library is careful to note in a large rubber stamped statement that the data was not compiled and is *not guaranteed* by it. The main part of this house still stands as also does the John Francis Ryerson (Degray) homestead and it hoped that some day the location of the real Lafayette "headquarters" at Wagaraw will be properly designated with an appropriate marker or plaque, a worthy project for our society.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY

The One Hundred and Fifth Annual Meeting of The New Jersey Historical Society was held at the Society's building, 230 Broadway, Newark, New Jersey, on Wednesday, October 25, 1950.

The President, Mr. Charles B. Bradley, presided, and the Recording Secretary, Mr. Donald B. Kipp, kept the minutes of the proceedings.

Reverend Dr. Charles Lee Reynolds delivered the invocation.

The calling of the roll was waived and the Secretary reported that a quorum was present.

After opening remarks by the President, the minutes of the 1949 Annual Meeting, which were printed in the January, 1950, issue of the *Proceedings,* were approved without reading.

A Nominating Committee for the nomination of trustees to serve for a term of three years was appointed, consisting of Dr. William R. Ward, Chairman, Mrs. Richard Hartshorne, and Mr. Dominic A. Cavicchia. During the deliberations of that Committee, the following reports, which are appended hereto, were received and ordered filed:

The report of the Board of Trustees, submitted by Mr. Donald B. Kipp, Recording Secretary.

The report of the Treasurer, submitted by Mr. Frederick Frelinghuysen.

The report of the Finance Committee, submitted by Mr. Frederick H. Groel, Chairman.

The report of the Membership Committee, submitted by Mr. Damon G. Douglas, Chairman.

The report of the House Committee, submitted by Dr. William R. Ward, Chairman.

The report of the Library Committee, submitted by Mrs. Maud H. Greene, Librarian.

The report of the Museum Committee, submitted by the Recording Secretary in the absence of Mr. Wilson C. Ely, Chairman.

The report of the Woman's Branch, submitted by Mrs. Richard Hartshorne, President.

The report of the Editorial Committee, submitted by Mr. William A. Ellis, Chairman.

The report of the Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Elmer T. Hutchinson.

The Nominating Committee submitted its report, nominating Mrs. Maud H. Greene, Right Reverend Benjamin M. Wash-

burn and Messrs. Charles B. Bradley, Frederick H. Groel, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Elmer T. Hutchinson, Donald B. Kipp and Donald A. Sinclair for election as Trustees to serve for a period of three years and until their successors shall be elected and qualified. There being no further nominations, upon motion duly made, seconded and unanimously adopted, the Secretary was directed to cast a ballot, and Mrs. Maud H. Greene, Right Reverend Benjamin M. Washburn and Messrs. Charles B. Bradley, Frederick H. Groel, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Elmer T. Hutchinson, Donald B. Kipp and Donald A. Sinclair were accordingly elected Trustees for a term of three years and until their successors shall be elected and qualified.

There being no further business, the meeting recessed to reconvene at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

The meeting reconvened at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

The President addressed the Society, speaking particularly of the work of the Transportation Committee in arranging the Transportation Exhibit. He introduced Mr. Martin W. Clements, Chairman of the Board of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who spoke to the Society outlining the historical development of transportation from the days of the Roman Empire.

At the conclusion of Mr. Clement's remarks, the President introduced Colonel Robert S. Henry, Vice President of the Association of American Railroads, who delivered a very interesting address on the subject of "The Whistle Heard Round the World," which was the first steam whistle blown on a locomotive, manufactured in the City of Paterson, in the course of a run between Paterson and New Brunswick on October 6, 1837.

At the conclusion of the address, the President announced the opening of the Transportation Exhibit and the meeting adjourned.

DONALD B. KIPP,
Recording Secretary

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Your Trustees submit herewith the report of their activities during the last year, the one hundred and fifth of the Society's existence. Many events and developments will be reviewed in the reports of the Treasurer and Corresponding Sercetary and of the several Standing Committees, which are appended to and made a part of this report.

At the Trustees' organization meeting in November following the 1949 Annual Meeting, the following officers were elected:

President ..... Charles B. Bradley
First Vice President ..... Right Reverend Benjamin M. Washburn
Second Vice President ..... Frederick H. Groel
Third Vice President ..... Damon G. Douglas
Treasurer ..... Frederick Frelinghuysen
Librarian ..... Mrs. Maud H. Greene
Corresponding Secretary ..... Elmer T. Hutchinson
Recording Secretary ..... Donald B. Kipp

On December 3rd, our President and five other members of the Board attended the Second Annual Conference of New Jersey Historians at Rutgers University, New Brunswick; and on January 28, 1950, representatives of your Board of Trustees met with representatives of the Conference to discuss matters of mutual interest.

At the December meeting, Mr. John W. Griggs, who had formerly served on the Board, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Russell B. Rankin.

A Special Meeting of the Board was held on February 15th, to consider methods of rendering additional services to the public and other possible improvements to the organization and administration of the Society. It was recognized that the lack of available funds necessarily placed limitations upon our activities. At the conclusion of the meeting, the employment was authorized of professional trained in the administration of historical societies to make a survey of the facilities of the Society,

of the services performed by it, and to make recommendations. Pursuant to such authority, Mr. Edward P. Alexander, who is connected with Colonial Williamsburg and formerly was Director of the Wisconsin Historical Society, was employed for this purpose. Mr. Alexander has made several lengthy visits to the Society and has interviewed a number of your officers and trustees and others interested in the pursuit of New Jersey history. It is expected that his report will be received in the near future.

During the year the Transportation Committee engaged in active preparations for the exhibit which will be opened this afternoon. We are deeply indebted to Mr. Thomas T. Taber, Chairman of that Committee, for his untiring efforts and personal contribution of time and material. The assembling and arrangement of the exhibit has been under his supervision.

We deeply regret the resignation of Mrs. Clark Symington as Assistant to the Librarian in Charge of the Museum. Mrs. Symington contributed a great deal to the needs of the Museum, and we are pleased to note her continued interest in the Museum and the affairs of the Society.

In May, two of our Eddy portraits were loaned to the Baltimore Museum for exhibition purposes. They have been returned to us in good condition.

The liquidation of the Prospect Heights Improvement Company, in which the Society held 586 shares, was substantially completed during the year and, as will be reported by the Finance Committee, the Society received upon such liquidation $29,300 which has been credited to the Unrestricted Capital Funds of the Society.

As a result of continued printing delays, it became necessary to change printers from the Somerset Press of Somerville to the Jennings, Kitchen and Grygo Press at New Brunswick. This will result in increased cost to the Society, but we hope that the Proceedings will, as a result, be published more expeditiously.

In September printed copies of the Charter, By-Laws and List of Members were circulated among our membership. This should be not only a ready reference, but may also suggest to our members the names of friends whose names do not appear on the list and who may wish to join the Society.

On October 7, 1950, our President and Mrs. Hartshorne, President of the Woman's Branch, attended the Annual Meeting of the Cumberland County Historical Society at Old Greenwich. The President and Mrs. Hartshorne addressed the meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

DONALD B. KIPP,
Recording Secretary

REPORT OF TREASURER

I submit herewith our Balance Sheet as of September 30, 1950 and our Operating Statement for the fiscal year ended on that date, each with corresponding figures for the preceding fiscal year. A schedule of the investments in the various Funds is attached.

In the following comments, round figures have been used.

Balance Sheet

The Unrestricted Fund has a Net Worth of $539,000—a decrease of more than $14,000 from last year, due to (a) a $900 Net Loss on the Sale of Investments, (b) a $5,600 Operating Loss, which will be commented upon, and (c) a $7,900 reduction in the book value of our investment in The Prospect Heights Improvement Company (in liquidation), which was a bookkeeping entry and not a true loss, as the investment had been carried at the book value used by the donors and is now carried at what we may reasonably hope to receive when liquidation is completed.

The Endowment Fund has a Net Worth of $55,000—approximately the same as last year.

The Library and Museum Fund has a Net Worth of $2,200—an increase of $400, due to the fact that sales of books exceeded purchases.

The Woman's Branch Fund has a Net Worth of $2,800—the same as last year.

Accordingly, the aggregate Net Worth of the assets in all Funds is approximately $600,000. But it should be borne in mind that the contents of our Library and Museum, although priceless, are carried at a nominal value of $1 because of the impossibility of making an accurate valuation thereof.

Operating Statement

During the year, our Operating Income amounted to $14,000—an increase of $2,100, due to increases of $3,400 in Investment Income and $300 in Dues, offset in part by decreases of $1,000 in Donations and $600 in Proceedings Income.

Our Operating Expenses amounted to $19,700—an increase of $3,800. While there were moderate increases (in keeping with the times) in almost all types of expenses, the total increase is largely due to $1,600 of extraordinary building repairs, and increases of $600 in the cost of printing the Proceedings and $500 in the cost of transcribing the Archives.

As a result, the Operating Loss for the year amounted to $5,600—approximately $1,700 more than last year.

The Board of Trustees had anticipated a deficit of approximately the same amount as last year, but it was increased by reason of the extraordinary building repairs. However, the Board feels that the Operating Loss is justified for the present, because of the prospective increase in Investment Income which will result from the re-investment of the proceeds of the liquidation of Alliance Investment Company and The Prospect Heights Improvement Company, which—although reflected in part last year—will not be fully realized until this year.

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK FRELINGHUYSEN,
Treasurer

BALANCE SHEET

(As of September 30, 1950 and 1949)

UNRESTRICTED FUNDS

Assets

		1950	1949
Cash in Banks		$ 3,473.85	$ 2,988.00
Investments		127,582.68	143,608.41
Due from Endowment Fund		1,020.19	559.94
Library and Museum —			
Land and Building		356,253.56	355,753.56
Equipment		51,023.85	50,738.50
Contents		1.00	1.00
Total		$539,355.13	$553,649.41

Liabilities and Net Worth

U.S. Income Tax Withheld		—0—	110.77
Net Worth —			
Balance, October 1, 1949	$553,538.64		
Legacy from Estate of Emma L. Jube	250.00		
	$553,788.64		
Less —			
Net Loss on Sale of Investments	911.41		
Reduction in Book Value of C/D for 586 shs. cap. stk. of Prospect Heights Improvement Co.	7,872.59		
Operating Loss	5,649.51		
	$ 14,433.51		
		539,355.13	553,538.64
Total		$539,355.13	$553,649.41

ENDOWMENT FUND

Assets

Cash in Bank	$ 56.85	$ 56.85
Investments	35,716.68	35,716.68
Life Insurance Policy (Cash Surrender Value)	19,868.25	19,515.25
Total	$55,641.78	$55,288.78

Liabilities and Net Worth

Due Unrestricted Fund		$ 1,020.19	$ 559.94
Net Worth —			
Balance, October 1, 1949	$54,728.84		
Increase in Cash Surrender Value of Life Insurance	353.00		
	$55,081.84		
Less —			
Life Insurance Premium	460.25		
Net Worth		54,621,59	54,728.84
Total		$55,641.78	$55,288.78

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM FUND

Assets

	1950	1949
Cash in Bank	$2,166.43	$1,818.43

Net Worth

Balance, October 1, 1949	$1,818.43		
Add: Interest	30.03		
Sales of Books and Archives	555.21		
	$2,403.67		
Deduct: Purchase of Books	237.24		
Total		$2,166.43	$1,818.43

WOMAN'S BRANCH

Assets

Cash in Bank	$ 29.72	$ 29.72
Investments	2,830.70	2,830.70
Total	$2,860.42	$2,860.42

Net Worth

Net Worth	$2.860.42	$2.860.42

Exhibit A

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES

(For the years ended September 30, 1950 and September 30, 1949)

Income				
Investments	$7,557.02		$4,185.12	
Dues	5,065.00		4,716.50	
Donations	515.00		1,570.00	
Proceedings	956.06		1,506.83	
Miscellaneous	4.28		9.17	
Total Income		$14,097.36		$11,987.62
Expenses				
Payroll	$9,478.71		$9,043.96	
Insurance	682.53		209.90	
Building Operation	2,242.14		2,299.99	
Building Repairs	2,348.60		743.46	
Office	755.66		791.32	
Membership	699.65		604.95	
Proceedings	2,428.86		1,785.35	
Audit and Investment	224.00		224.00	
Transcribing Archives	672.50		170.00	
Miscellaneous	214.22		110.89	
Total Expenses		19,746.87		15,983.82
OPERATING LOSS		$ 5,649.51		$ 3,996.20

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS

(As of September 30, 1950)

UNRESTRICTED FUND

Shs.	Stocks	
2766(C/D)	Alliance Investment Co. (in liquidation)	$ 1.00
500	American Insurance Co.	9,875.00
400	American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp.	6,321.24
200	Celanese Corporation	4,790.53
100	Continental Oil Co.	3,859.59
200	Dayton Power & Light Co.	6,678.12
500	Firemen's Insurance Co.	8,875.00
30	International Harvester Co.	8,622.75
40	Middlesex Water Co. 7% Pfd.	5,560.00
133	Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	5,255.94
300	Public Service Electric & Gas Co.	7,416.75
100	Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey	6,870.34
566(C/D)	The Prospect Heights Improvement Co. (in liquidation)	5,860.00
203	Texas Corporation	10,665.36
200	Union Carbide and Carbon Co.	8,110.06
	Total	$ 93,201.68

	Mortgage	
$33,000	Mortgage on 2472 Third Ave, New York City	28,821.00
	Total Investments	$122,022.68

ENDOWMENT FUND

Bonds

$3,000	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe 4s '95	$ 2,743.75
2,000	Baltimore and Ohio R.R. Co. "B" 5s '75	1,965.83
3,000	Chicago and Western Indiana R.R. 4s '52	2,814.50
5,000	Morris and Essex R.R. 3½s 2000	2,062.50
100	United States Defense Bond, Series F	75.00
	Total Bonds	$ 9,661.58

Stocks

Shs.		
75	Allied Stores 4% Cum. Pfd.	$ 7,500.00
50	Bethlehem Steel 7% Pfd.	7,292.35
25	Burlington Mills 4% Pfd.	2,521.25
100	Deere and Co., $1.40 Pfd.	3,746.81
50	Union Oil Company of California, "A" $3.75 Pfd.	4,994.69
	Total Stocks	$26,055.10
	Total Investments	$35,716.68

WOMAN'S BRANCH

20	Bethlehem Steel 7% Pfd.	$ 2,830.70

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

The Finance Committee of the Board of Trustees submits the following report for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1950:

The Society is the owner of 586 shares of The Prospect Heights Improvement Co. In June of this year, it received a partial liquidating dividend on this stock of $50 a share, or a total of $29,300. All but a very small portion of this sum was invested in the following securities:

400 shs. American Radiator Co.
200 shs. Dayton Power and Light Co.
300 shs. International Harvester Co.
300 shs. Public Service Electric & Gas Co.

During the year, the Society sold four shares of First National Bank of New York stock and rights to purchase Pacific Gas and Electric stock.

The Society received a legacy from the estate of Emma L. Jube in the amount of $250.

The schedule of investments held at the close of the fiscal year is appended to the report of the Treasurer.

Respectfully submitted for the Finance Committee,

FREDERICK H. GROEL, *Chairman*

REPORT OF THE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

During the year 92 new members have been enrolled while we have lost 62 through death and terminations. Thus the list shows a net gain of 30 bringing our total membership above the 900 mark for the first time in many years. We now have

Life Members	148
Institutional Members	4
Sustaining Members	52
Contributing Members	697
Corresponding Members	4
Total	905

For the year ahead we urgently bespeak your continued interest and activity in bringing membership in the society to the attention of your friends.

Respectfully submitted,
DAMON G. DOUGLAS, *Chairman*

REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE

During the past year there has not been need for any extensive repairs or alterations of our building. In the South Gallery of the First Floor which last year was so tastefully decorated, Venetian blinds have been installed and the Gallery is now exceptionally attractive.

In the daily routine care of the building we appreciate the fine service of our caretaker, Mr. James A. Bianco. The entire building has been kept in a most cleanly and orderly condition. Furthermore, because of Mr. Bianco's technical knowledge, he has been able to entirely reline our boiler with fire brick and attend to such minor repairs of our entire heating system as from time to time may have been necessary, The entire building is now in excellent condition.

WILLIAM R. WARD
Chairman of the House Committee

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE

Your Library Committee may well begin its report with a reiteration of the statement set forth in its 1949 report in which the observation was made that "during the past year your library's activities increased in many ways and, as in former years, the interest of a larger percentage of visitors and correspondents was found to lie in the field of genealogy." The fact that many Americans can be justifiably proud of the part played by their forebears in making ours a land of freedom and promise may be advanced as the reason for this broad interest. Other visitors, interested in the history of our State,

have availed themselves of our rare books, pamphlets, manuscripts and newspapers. Also more interest is now being exhibited in the Civil War and the Reconstruction period than in former years, with the result that extensive use has been made of our special Civil War collection of thirty four bound volumes of newspapers covering the years in question. Each volume in this unique collection, is limited to a period of two to three months and contains newpapers from different parts of the State. Those specializing in this period and desiring to familiarize themselves with contemporary accounts of the Civil War and its aftermath as well as public opinion relating thereto find these newspapers a highly informative source of original material.

The library placed on exhibit its collection of amateur or junior newspapers, most of which were published during the years 1855-1890. This was a fad of the teenagers of that day who formed a National Amateur Newspaper Association. In after years many of these youthful editors followed that profession becoming editors and owners of such well known papers as the Newark Evening News. As a result of the publicity given this exhibit by a local newspaper, we were surprised to learn that an Amateur Newspaper Association was still in existence. One of the benefits resulting from the exhibit was the donation to the Society of a number of these small papers still being published in various parts of our country. These have gratefully been added to our collection. Reports of our display of these juvenile efforts spread as far as the British Isles. Recently a letter was received from Wales written by the owner of the largest collection of such papers in Great Britian. He mentioned in passing that the oldest issue in his collection was "The Young American's Monthly" published in Flemington, N. J. February 1873. Enclosed with his letter were three English amateur papers offered as a contribution, with the hint that any duplicates we had would be gratefully received by him.

A magazine rack will shortly be installed in our reading

room for use in displaying the current issues of magazines from historical societies throughout the United States. Our members will doubtless avail themselves of the opportunity of examining these quarterlies as they disclose what other historical societies are doing to further interest in their State's history. In addition to a quarterly magazine, many of these societies issue a newsletter telling of historical happenings.

Our cardfile of deaths and marriages culled from New Jersey newspapers prior to 1850, to which reference was made last year, has been increased this year by over 7000 cards. These data were taken from Trenton newspapers. It is hoped that these may be made available in the near future. It might be added that these will add materially to our collection from Newark, Elizabeth and Trenton papers. It is to be hoped that in time similar information from other sections of the State may be added to our files. In many ways these cards will prove to be a valuable addition to our reference library. Another recently completed addition to our reference works is an index to the Elizabethtown Bill in Chancery and the Answer thereto. These indices have already been used by numerous researchers and proved their worth to those seeking information contained in these two important volumes.

The many gifts of books, pamphlets and manuscripts received during the past year have already been fully listed in our quarterly *Proceedings*. An important collection of Washingtonia, assembled by the late Mr. Reginald D. Curry over a period of years has been presented to us by his widow Mrs. Reginald D. Curry of Bloomfield, New Jersey, in his memory. This donation will be placed on exhibit in February in honor of Washington's birthday. A large collection of data on the Coddington family has been received from Rev. Herbert Coddington, D.D. of Syracuse, New York.

Our President, Mr. Charles B. Bradley has deposited with this Society his important collection of manuscripts, letters and rare pamphlets that belonged to his grandfather, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, Joseph P. Bradley,

together with cases especially adapted for housing them. Also in this collection are papers of his father, Charles Bradley of Newark. Mr. Joseph G. Bradley of Boston has given us the diaries kept by Associate Justice Bradley 1841-1891. These two important collections will be made available to accredited historians as soon as they have been catalogued. We also received as a gift two bound volumes of the *New Jersey Journal* which brings our run of that paper nearer completion. By purchase we have acquired several recently published works on New Jersey history and likewise have added a number of scarce New Jersey imprints to our printers' collection. One of these, *The Rural Visitor,* printed in 1820 came from the press of David Allison of Burlington, New Jersey. This is a companion piece to the 1810 edition of the serial which we already had.

May we again remind you that books, pamphlets, directories old and new, diaries, letters and manuscripts of all descriptions, relating in any way to New Jersey are most welcome. We would also be grateful for gifts of books, on any subject, printed in New Jersey prior to 1850.

In closing I wish to commend Miss Coons and Miss Palmatier, members of our library staff for their devotion to the interests of the library, and also to Mr. Bianco, our Superintendent, for his never failing help at all times.

Respectfully submitted,
MAUD H. GREENE,
For the Library Committee

REPORT OF THE MUSEUM COMMITTEE

For the first six months of this past year the Museum was able to arrange numerous exhibits of interest to the public. This was possible because of the fact that we had as assistant, Mrs. Dennis—now Mrs. Symington, in the museum who could give her entire time and thought to expanding our museum's usefulness. Unfortunately for us, Mrs. Symington resigned April first and the Museum's general activities have been some-

what lessened in consequence. However, during the past three months our special Transportation Committee has been busy arranging the Transportation Exhibit which is shown today for the first time. Some of our museum material was removed from the south gallery on the third floor and this space given to the above mentioned Committee for this fine exhibit.

During the first part of the past year the portrait of Mrs. Clement Eugen Chevallier, painted by Oliver Tarbell Eddy, and a beautiful Chippendale mirror, belonging at one time to Colonel Josiah Ogden (1679-1763) were restored by the Woman's Branch and we are grateful to them for their interest and help. Both of these items now hang in the south gallery on this floor. The portrait of Mrs. Chevallier and also one of Mathias W. Day were lent to the Newark Museum during their exhibition of Eddy paintings. Other paintings and some furniture and silver have been added to this gallery, which was newly decorated last year.

We have received many interesting gifts of costumes, dresses, pictures, prints, jewelry, silver, glassware, china and other household articles. Six fine oil paintings of New Jersey residents, two of which, those of John Prosser Jube and his wife Sara Ann Ware Jube from the estate of Miss Emma Jube are now hanging in the south gallery. Two of the others are being restored and the other two will be hung shortly. The beautiful curly maple Tichenor grandfather clock dated 1760, now in the entrance hall, and a curly maple side chair, Queen Anne period, came to us from the estate of Miss Pauline Johnson of Summit. All of our donations have been listed in our *Proceedings.*

We have made some changes in the arrangement of portraits in this meeting room. You will recognize three of our early officers whose portraits now hang over the platform, our first corresponding Secretary, William A. Whitehead, who served from 1845 until his death 1884, is in the center, Josiah C. Hornblower, our first president, from 1845-1864, is at your right and Col. Robert Gibbon Johnson, first vice president, 1845-1850 at your left.

We wish to thank Mr. Bianco for his willing and efficient assistance, and the Woman's Branch for its help and advice, as well as financial assistance.

This report would be incomplete without a word regarding the excellent help Mrs. Greene has been to us during the past year. She has given unsparingly of her time and has responded unfailingly to the many and varied demands requiring her valuable assistance.

Respectfully submitted,
WILSON C. ELY, *Chairman*
The Museum Committee

REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S BRANCH

The Woman's Branch of the New Jersey Historical Society has 341 members. Through its efforts it has added to the regular membership of the Society, one life member, one sustaining member, and eleven contributing memberships. With an eye to the future it maintains a Cradle Roll to which four new members were added this year. 21 new members were added to the associate membership known as the Woman's Branch.

The membership dues are used chiefly for the maintenance of the museum collections. In the past year we have been responsible for the restoration of a number of portraits, including the one of Mrs. Chevalier by Eddy, now hanging in the South Gallery. This was loaned to the Newark Museum for its Eddy exhibition, and was included in the group sent to Baltimore for the Eddy exhibition there.

We have also had restored the fine early 18th Century mirror, originally belonging to Josiah Ogden, which now hangs in the South Gallery.

New curtains and slipcovers for the protection in the summer of some of the finer pieces of furniture have been provided. The House Committee has also provided lunches for the members of the two Boards of Trustees that meet the same day

each month. Refreshments for the larger meetings have also been arranged by the Woman's Board.

Respectfully submitted,
ELLEN L. HARTSHORNE, *President*
Woman's Branch

REPORT OF THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

This committee is charged with the preparation and publication of the four numbers of our quarterly magazine, the *"Proceedings,"* scheduled to appear January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1. The magazine has a threefold purpose: first, to make a permanent record of the activities of the Society; second, to present current historical and biographical articles and studies with a New Jersey background; third, to publish such a selection from our own manuscript treasures as may be made available for both the historical student and the interested reader. Bearing in mind that we wish to give permanent form only to articles of more or less enduring value, our readers are reminded that the committee welcomes suggestions for publication at any time.

We have made a change in printers during 1950 which is already reflected in an improvement in the mechanical appearance of the magazine and we hope will result in a closer adherence to our time schedule than heretofore. The four numbers of the magazine have appeared, together with an index for the year, published separately, but in uniform format for binding with the four numbers of the current year.

A special effort has been made to have the magazine available to historical students and scholars as a clearing house for announcement of "Works in Progress" in New Jersey history, by which information can be exchanged between writers. On invitation from us, a number of articles have been published as excerpts from such "Works In Progress," giving the author the reading public of our membership list and, vice versa, giving the members a sampling of the work being done cur-

rently on New Jersey subjects. We hope to make this a feature of increasing value.

The committee offers the pages of the magazine for the use of the county and local historical societies throughout the state as a clearing house for notices and accounts of their meetings and particularly for the publication of articles of interest to a state-wide reading public, either original articles by members of county societies, or the publishing of their original material for the benefit of students and readers alike. Several such original articles, notably the one by Mrs. Hover of Short Hills on the French Army in the American Revolution, have called forth widespread interest, not only among our own readers, but from persons outside our membership as well. We welcome an extension of the use of our pages for such articles.

Respectfully submitted for the Committee,

WILLIAM A. ELLIS, *Editor*

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

The number of letters received by your Corresponding Secretary during the past fiscal year was 355. These fall into the following categories: historical, 140; genealogical and bigraphical, 119; bibliographical, literary, antiquarian, geographical, and miscellaneous sixty-three. The remaining thirty-three related to the *New Jersey Archives* and your Society's publications. The number of letters written reached a total of 368. Among the miscellaneous correspondence were a number of requests of appraisal of old books, accumulations of family letters and documents, fire arms, and a wide variety of household trivia that, by some stretch of the imagination, might be referred to as antiques.

The recent inclusion of state and local history in the curricula of many schools and colleges has been reflected in a more profound and critical approach to these subjects by student correspondents. This emergence from a state of apathy, so long noticeable, is indeed gratifying and augurs well for a broader

general knowledge of our historic background. Graduate students and lay historians continue, as usual, to seek our aid in many fields of American history.

The prevailing interest in antiques prompts many queries relating to New Jersey cabinet makers, clock and watch makers, silversmiths, potters, artists, etc. In connection with that branch of art known as silhouette-cutting, we were asked to identify a Miss DeHart whose silhouette of George Washington was used by Washington Irving as an illustration in his five-volume royal octavo edition of the *Life of Washington*. The lady in question was Sarah DeHart, born in Elizabethtown, N. J., in 1759 and died, unmarried, in August, 1832. Her father was John DeHart, an attorney-at-law, mayor of the Borough of Elizabeth and, in 1775 a member of the Continental Congress. His home, where Sarah was born and died, stood on the corner of Cherry Street and Rahway Avenue, and was razed some twenty years ago. The silhouette of Washington was cut from life shortly after the Revolution, during the visit of George and Martha at her father's home. The many examples of Sarah's art still extant bear silent witness to the proficiency of her art.

It is gratifying to announce the recent publication of volume forty-two of the *New Jersey Archives*. This latest addition to the series contains 626 pages and covers abstracts of New Jersey wills, administrations, guardianships, etc., for the years 1814-17. While conversant with the historical value of the *Archives* and their usefulness in many branches of research, Governor Driscoll reluctantly found himself constrained to disallow our budget request for an appropriation to continue this project. However, your Society is hopeful that the financial difficulties which occasioned his act many prove only temporary, and that publication of further volumes may be resumed in the not-too-distant future. Your Society's allottment of this issue has been received, and copies may be purchased from our librarian, Mrs. Maud H. Greene.

Frequently variations in dates found in genealogical inquiries present problems not readily solved. The following incident

may explain how some such inaccuracies occur. Two genealogists were comparing the Bible record of a maiden lady's birth with that appearing on her tombstone, and noticed the latter gave her age as being ten years less than the former, which would indicate that during the course of her long life she had apparently lost track of ten years. "Isn't it strange," one remarked, "how frequently such discrepancies occur on the distaff and rarely on the male side of families Come to think of it, I do recall just one such instance, but that was not the man's fault. It happened in a small South Jersey village where family records are considered common property. A twice-widowed lady was telling the local marble-cutter what inscription she desired placed on the stone of her recently departed husband. When she mentioned his age, the workman remonstrated—'Just wait a minute, Miranda,' he said, 'I knew your Azariah from the time we were boys, and I know he was just a few days past seventy when he died yet you tell me he was only thirty.' 'Well,' explained the widow, 'you will recall we were married thirty years ago, and I consider it was only then that he began to live.' "

A querist desired to learn whether spiritous liquors were referred to as "booze" in Colonial times. No, this designation did not come into use until more than half a century after the Revolutionary War. It was in 1840, during the campaign of William Henry Harrison, that the Whitney brothers, who operated a glass factory at Glassboro, Gloucester County, N. J., seized upon the popular campaign slogan, "Log cabin and hard cider," and began manufacturing whisky bottles, in dark brown glass, moulded in the shape of a log cabin. They were made for an enterprising liquor merchant by the name of E. G. Booze, whose shop was located at 120 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. In these bottles he offered his famous "Old Cabinet Whisky." It was not long before Booze's name became so closely associated with high quality whisky that tavern habitues desiring a superior tipple would merely call for "Booze." Eventually the term became applied popularly to almost all alcoholic beverages.

In a letter from a theological student with a flair for the study of hymnology reference was made to address delivered by the late William Nelson on June 3, 1912, before a meeting of the Library Institute at Asbury Park, in which he mentioned one Richardson Gray, an Elizabethtown poet and hymn writer. We are asked whether we could give Gray's dates and any data of a biographical nature. Richardson Gray, a son of John and Amy (Richardson) Gray, was born in 1754 in Elizabethtown, N. J., where he resided until his death on June 21, 1818. After learning the trade of cabinet making, he established his own business, which he conducted until as late as 1797. As a member of the vestry of St. John's Episcopal Church for fifteen years, he participated in all authorized movements tending to promote the interests of his own place of worship, as well as the church at large. Yet he found time to devote to the writing of hymns and other forms of religious verse. Strangely enough, these writings were secretly deposited in a locked compartment of his desk. Not even his family knew of their existence. Whether he was deterred from publishing them because of modesty, or by the fear they might prove unacceptable, is a matter of conjecture. However, in his will, executed but nine days prior to his decease, his manuscripts were bequeathed to his executor with the instruction that they be published. One hundred dollars was provided in his will for that purpose. The executor, Aaron Woodruff, Jr., being unfamiliar with matter of verse, was greatly perplexed to find his testator's hymns and poems were without titles, so he adopted the more or less felicitous plan of arranging them in alphabetical order—that is, according to the first line. So you have a hymn beginning "Abide, oh Lord," followed by one addressed to "Almighty God," and this followed by the conundrum "Cannot the heathen band," "Dead are we all," etc. Can you imagine anything more simple or more ingenious? Were a volume of these hymns to be found, it would be considered an exceedingly rare piece.

That Mrs. Greene's informative article "Raritan Bay Union, Eagleswood, New Jersey," published in the January issue of

our *Proceedings,* has aroused some interest in the subject of communitarian socialism is borne out by an inquiry we received concerning a similar, but earlier, organization in New Jersey known as the North American Phalanx. This enterprise is said to have had its beginning in September, 1843, when a small group of Fourier enthusiasts came from the vicinity of Albany and purchased some 673 acres of land in Monmouth County for the purpose of establishing a Phalanx. The property in question was situated about five miles from Red Bank and nine miles from Freehold. Here they took up temporary residence in two farm houses and a barn located on the tract. You will recall that under Fourier's plan every member of the communal set-up would obtain income from three sources: interest on his investment, a share of the profits, and wages for his labor—the rate of pay averaging from six to ten cents an hour.

According to an announcement that appeared in 1850, the association was founded on the following principles: joint stock property, co-operative labor, association of families, distribution of property, mutual guarantees, honors according to usefulness, and unity of interests. Means of self support were derived from agriculture, flouring and saw mills, blacksmithing, shoemaking, carpentry, etc. It is said that the first packaged and trademarked cereals ever sold in this country came from the Phalanx Mills. Each person was obliged to bear his or her share of the work of the entire community. To facilitate their duties in the fields the women wore a sort of Turkish trouser, partly concealed by a skirt reaching a little below the knees. This garb appears to have been adopted about the year 1848, shortly after Mrs. Amelia Jenks Bloomer of New York introduced a similar costume for women's wear. All told, the labors of both men and women were long and arduous. One of the group, speaking for the men, declared: "Our days were spent in labor and our nights in legislation for the first five years."

As in all similar Utopias, dissatisfaction arose among the workers and finally brought about the dissolution of the Phalanx. In April 1855, after twelve years of operation, the prop-

erty was divided into parcels and sold at auction. Out of the proceeds non-resident stockholders received one hundred percent of their investment, and resident stockholders about sixty percent. At the present time only one of the original buildings stands to mark the site of the first attempt to establish communal socialism in New Jersey.

In a letter from an enthusiastic but inexperienced seeker of family annals, the writer naively alluded to the moral virtues and sterling characteristics of her forebears as recorded on their gravestones but expressed regret that a few additional facts had not been added. Possibly, for pride's sake, it was just as well that the inscriptions ended where they did; otherwise she might have experienced a disillusionment similar to that of a young widow upon reading her husband's epitaph:

> Remember me as you pass by.
> As you are now, so once was I.
> As I am now, so will you be.
> Prepare for death and follow me.

To this grim reminder, a former acquaintance of the departed added:

> To follow you I'm not content.
> You see, I know which way you went.

Respectfully submitted,

ELMER T. HUTCHINSON,
Corresponding Secretary.

The New Jersey Historical Society

Founded in 1845

230 Broadway, Newark 4, New Jersey

RICHARD P. McCORMICK
President
Bishop House
115 College Avenue
New Brunswick, N. J.

To the Members of the New Jersey Historical Society:

Your Board of Trustees has for some time been devoting considerable thought to the ways in which the facilities of the Society may be most effectively utilized to promote a wider understanding of New Jersey's heritage. To assist them in formulating plans for the future, the Board retained Edward P. Alexander of Colonial Williamsburg, an outstanding authority on the work of historical societies, to make an expert survey of our activities and potentialities and to formulate recommendations based on his wide experience.

The survey is now presented to you. It has been formally received by your Trustees, and although no consideration has yet been given to details, there was unanimous agreement that the survey provides fruitful areas of consideration for the Society in the future.

The Trustees have authorized the appointment of a committee to interview candidates for the office of director, as suggested in the survey, and the Finance Committee was requested to give study to means of financing an expanded program.

Your comments on the survey will, of course, be welcomed, and you will be kept advised of future developments.

Sincerely yours,

Richard P. McCormick

December 20, 1950 Richard P. McCormick

THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND ITS FUTURE

By Edward P. Alexander

Editor's Note: This article known as "The Alexander Survey" introduced by the letter from Dr. McCormick, the president of the Society, which appears on the preceding page of this magazine, has been printed as a separate booklet and distributed to the members of the Society and the members of the Woman's Branch. It is reprinted here as a matter of permanent record.

A raging blizzard failed to keep a group of enthusiastic and hardy Jerseymen from pushing forward the founding of the New Jersey Historical Society on January 13, 1845. Soon twenty pioneer members adopted a constitution for the Society which stated that its purpose was "to discover, procure, collect and preserve and make available to its members and to the general public whatever relates to any department of the history of New Jersey, natural, civil, literary, political, military, social, educational and ecclesiastical, and generally of other portions of the United States, and to disseminate knowledge concerning the same, and thereby to advance the education and the moral and mental improvement of men, women and children, without pecuniary profit and solely for the benefit of the public."

This statement of purpose is one of which the 105-year-old Society may well be proud. It defines history in a broad gauged manner, omitting only the words "economic" and "intellectual" to satisfy completely historians of today. It promises historical service not alone to its members but also to the general public. And it is interested in more than the collection of historical materials; it agrees to disseminate historical knowledge so as to advance the education and the moral and mental improvement of men, women and children. Perhaps most encouraging of all, in revising the constitution as recently as October 30, 1946, the New Jersey Historical Society still retained this unselfish and progressive statement of purpose.

Through its long history the Society has accomplished much

that is good. William A. Whitehead (1810-84), the first corresponding secretary who served for nearly forty years, collected money, manuscripts, books, portraits, and museum objects "with tact and assiduity." He also inaugurated the *Proceedings* in 1845, the *Collections* in 1846 (of which he wrote or edited five of the first seven volumes), and the *New Jersey Archives* in 1880 (of which he edited the first eight volumes). His historical successor was William Nelson (1847-1914) who was recording secretary for ten years and then corresponding secretary for twenty-four more. "An open book to him New Jersey lay," and he was a prolific writer who edited the *Proceedings* for thirty years as well as sixteen volumes of *New Jersey Archives;* the bibliography of his work covers seven and one-half closely printed pages.

These two men deserve special mention, but there are scores of others who collected books, manuscripts, portraits, and museum objects, who raised money for the Society, who sought to secure a fireproof building to guard its collections, who helped set up local historical societies, who wrote papers and edited documents, who took part in centennial celebrations such as the great Naval Parade of 1889. After 1901 there was a Woman's Branch with each county in the state represented on its Board of Managers. These energetic ladies provided collations at meetings, worked to improve the museum, and for a time took historical pilgrimages about the state each winter.

During more than a century of effort, then, several hundred loyal Jerseymen have advanced the purposes of the Society. In 1931 they even achieved an old dream and opened a modern fire-resistant and spacious headquarters building in Newark. Here their collections both for the library and museum were safely stored. Yet the Society has thus far failed to secure adequate financial support. It has an endowment of nearly $200,000 which recently yields about $12,000 yearly, but there has been an annual deficit of some $4,000 during the last three years. With inflationary conditions prevailing, the Soci-

ety's income fails to go very far, and its present functions and activities are narrowly and precariously supported.

Many true and zealous Jerseymen believe in the value of New Jersey history. One asserts that "to maintain in vital, living form the American spirit that was saved here in New Jersey, we need all the more fervently to know and to understand the purposes for which this America has stood." Another argues that "There is need for us to make our past achievements more real in the minds of our people . . . It is unquestionably true that we cannot direct our efforts to the building of the future unless we have an understanding of the past—with its problems and failures and struggles and achievements and triumphs." Others view with some alarm the many nationalities that have come to New Jersey and the suburban character of large portions of the state; they argue with much justice that these varied peoples who often live elsewhere than they work need the unifying influence of knowledge of their common historical heritage in New Jersey.

There are also strong indications that a historical society which will really capture the popular imagination may count upon widespread support. Not too long ago Princeton University received a substantial gift with which to publish a series of historical books on New Jersey. Recently the teachers colleges and the state university have issued a syllabus for the teaching of New Jersey history. A dozen years ago representatives of thirty historical and patriotic societies from New Jersey gathered at a Newark department store for an enthusiastic meeting, and in the past two years a worthwhile Conference of New Jersey Historians has met at Rutgers, passed resolutions favoring several historical projects in the state, and established a chatty historical newsletter called the *Jersey Gazette*.

At the first of these conferences of New Jersey historians one speaker pointed out that the principal needs of a successful historical society are "'not money and members but men and ideas." Certainly this general rule has been proved again

and again during the last twenty years. In New York and Pennsylvania, Vermont and Ohio, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and in many other states strong energetic popular historical societies have been built, and frequently upon what appeared to be feeble antiquarian organizations.

The founders of the New Jersey Historical Society began well. They drew up an eloquent statement of purpose, collected historical materials widely and wisely, and inaugurated an effective and varied publication program. But despite their incisively stated purpose, in practice their emphasis was upon the collection of materials rather than upon widespread dissemination of knowledge. They did not try very hard to reach either the man in the street or his children in the public schools. Nor do the patterns of historical activity they laid down (dignified meetings at which long historical papers are read and formal publications which appeal to a small group of readers already interested in the subject) take advantage of mass media such as the daily newspapers and radio, the motion picture and television. The historical society of today must compete with other educational and recreational attractions and must use effective modern tools if it is to accomplish its aims.

1. The First Need of the Society

The New Jersey Historical Society should at once seek an executive Director, a personable young man with a sound training in American history who also possesses administrative ability and a flair for appealing to the public. This young man should probably have at least completed most of the requirements for the Ph.D. degree in American history at one of our graduate schools. If he has had some teaching or historical society experience so much the better.

The Director should be chosen by a small committee of the Board of Trustees (perhaps three members) which should either include or ask to work with it some college teacher familiar with New Jersey historical problems who will seek

candidates for the position through his academic contacts throughout the country. This college teacher will, of course, correspond with historical executives such as Mr. R. W. G. Vail, director of the New York Historical Society. I have seen this method of selection used several times in New York, Wisconsin, and Minnesota and recommend strongly its efficacy. This small committee should sift the candidates and eventually make a recommendation to the Board of Trustees. The Board should then interview the most promising candidates one at a time in order of choice until a satisfactory man is found.

The Society should plan to pay this Director a minimum of $5,000 a year. He should be given an additional budget of at least $5,000 which would allow him to hire a secretary (at perhaps $2,400 a year) and have some money for his historical program which will require both materials, services and travel expenses.

I recommend that the Society raise a special fund to finance this program for five years, that is, a total of $50,000. Several members of the Board of Trustees have told me they would even be willing to see this project financed out of unrestricted capital funds of the Society. I think this would be an unwise action though I have great faith that the program outlined will succeed (and probably show that it will succeed within two years.) Yet there are always possible difficulties which cannot be foreseen such as total war, for example, and I could never recommend that the trustees imperil the capital of the Society and thus place even its restricted present services in an impossible financial position. The time to raise money for such an experiment is when it is starting, and I feel confident that the Board is fully competent to secure this amount from the New Jersey business community, especially if they find the right man for Director. One way to help secure the money would be to get New Jersey business firms to agree to become institutional members of the Society (a minimum of $100 per year) for at least a five year period. Although the larger educational foundations would probably contribute toward the support of such a

localized experiment perhaps some foundation especially interested in New Jersey could be found that might be willing to assist in underwriting the Director and his office for a limited period until they could be self sustaining.

2. A Live Museum Program

The new Director of the Society should embark upon a program of changing museum exhibitions devoted to the history of New Jersey. With the aid of Mrs. Maud H. Greene, Librarian of the Society, and other competent scholars he should outline a series of shows which might include subjects similar to the following:

1. The Red Man in New Jersey
2. Swedes and Dutch in New Jersey
3. New Jersey in the Revolution
4. When New Jersey Was the Frontier
5. Traveling Jersey Waterways
6. The Iron Horse in New Jersey
7. Home Life in the Jerseys
8. New Jersey Antique Furniture and Furnishings
9. The Jersey Quakers
10. The Melting Pot in New Jersey
11. Italian Migration to New Jersey
12. New Jersey Authors
13. Education in New Jersey
14. New Jersey in World War II
15. The Printer in New Jersey
16. Historic Costume in New Jersey
17. The Rise of Industry in New Jersey
18. New Jersey Agriculture
19. Organized Labor in New Jersey

The special exhibitions should be changed as frequently as the limitations of materials and staff will allow, but they should normally not be shown longer than two months. An ideal arrangement would call for some special museum opening or

other event approximately every month. The opening should probably be held on Sunday afternoons. A varied program should be arranged which would emphasize entertaining historical features such as motion pictures, music, folk dancing, dramatic sketches, radio broadcasts, and television shows. There should be some speaking with subject matter of broad popular appeal and carefully limited as to length. There should also be light refreshments. The special shows should be scheduled so as to honor and appeal to a different group in the state community each time, and this group should be represented at the opening. Newspapers will devote much space to such shows, and radio stations will help build up attendance with spot announcements, gallery tours through the exhibitions, and narrative or dramatic subject matter stories. The outside entrance of the Society's building should be equipped with lighted poster boards which would display brightly colored posters announcing the special exhibitions.

The Director should also give much thought and effort to obtaining a regular backlog of school visits for each exhibition. With the New Jersey State Teachers College situated just across the street from the Society and numerous public schools within walking distance he should have the core of an interested audience near at hand. He should also encourage visiting school groups from throughout the state and as the program expands should ultimately develop traveling exhibits and film strips which can be sent about the state. Adult groups such as service clubs, women's clubs, patriotic organizations, labor unions, and others should be invited to the exhibitions. All visiting groups at the Museum should receive a short orientation talk before being guided about the show.

This museum program is an attainable objective. The Society has galleries which can be transformed into effective display space with a minimum of difficulty. It has ample storage space where a large part of its museum objects may be stored during this process of rotation. It also possesses an extensive and valuable collection of New Jersey portraits, other excellent prints

and pictures, some fine furniture and furnishings, many household implements, and other miscellaneous materials. Its library resources, especially maps, manuscripts, and rare books, will form part of such shows, and its printed materials will furnish the needed subject matter knowledge. The Newark Museum which is devoted to art and science will often be able to supply display advice and loan materials and may occasionally help stage a joint show with the Society displaying the historical, and the Newark Museum contemporary materials on the same subject. If the Society does not always possess what it needs for a show it can usually arrange to borrow materials from other institutions or private hands which adds to the interest of the exhibition and may oftentimes lead to gifts of suitable materials.

This active museum program will also offer an opportunity to utilize wisely and with direction the services of the Woman's Branch. Many of the tasks required in installing the special exhibitions, in opening them to the public, and in interpreting them to school and adult groups can utilize volunteers. If the Woman's Branch takes an active part in such a worthwhile program it will be easier to bring them into full membership in the Society as proposed elsewhere in this report. I recommend that the Director consult Mr. Loring McMillan, director of the Staten Island Historical Society, on the proper use of volunteers.

The Director will have other museum problems which will need to be met over a period of time. One of these is what to do about indefinite loans to the Society. In general, such loans should not be accepted except in unusual circumstances and then only with a written agreement as to their treatment and terms. But it will probably be a tedious task to run down loans previously accepted. Also a modern accession and cataloguing plan should be adopted at once for new materials and applied to the older objects over a longer period. It many prove effective to process the materials used in special exhibits as they come along and thus gradually to attack the backlog of objects not accessioned and catalogued in modern fashion.

3. A Convention Type Annual Meeting

Since the Society is anxious to increase its influence throughout the state and enlist the support of the county and local historical societies, I propose that as soon as the new Director is secured he be instructed to arrange for a two-day historical convention to be held at a different place in the state each year. The first convention could well be held in South Jersey, and one of the strongest local societies should be asked to act as sponsor for the meeting and to set up a committee on local arrangements.

This type of meeting should include: (1) brief papers (not more than twenty minutes) on the most interesting regional history; (2) brief papers (not more than twenty minutes) on subjects of state-wide historical interest with speakers recruited from throughout the state and comprising a generous portion of college teachers and graduate students working on New Jersey subjects; (3) a historical pilgrimage to inspect the chief historic sites, if possible ending with tea at one of them; (4) a brief business meeting of the Society followed by a meeting of the Board of Trustees; (5) some kind of presentation of awards each year for excellent historical research, striking magazine or newspaper articles, outstanding restoration or museum work, or other worthwhile historical endeavor; (6) each evening given over chiefly to historical features with high entertainment value such as pageants, plays, puppet shows, dance recitals, folk dancing, folk singing, or motion pictures.

Some of the chief advantages of this convention type meeting are: (1) local historians take an active part in both arrangements and program; (2) younger persons participate in and are attracted to this varied type of program; (3) a feeling of comradeship is built up among the historians (professional and amateur) of the state as they attend meetings at different places year after year; (4) the papers read at the meetings, addressed to a popular audience and limited in length as they are, often constitute excellent articles for a historical magazine; (5) the

convention type meeting attracts much newspaper notice in the region and even throughout the state.

With this kind of meeting held in the early fall usually (it can be placed in the spring or summer if local conditions demand) it is well to have a mid-winter meeting of the trustees which will devote most of its attention to determining matters of policy. This all-day mid-winter meeting of the trustees and their sub-committees can well be lightened by a Founder's Day luncheon or dinner open to the public at which a good speaker discusses some historical subject.

I believe the convention type meeting is the best approach to strengthening ties between the state and the local historical societies. It presents opportunities of actually working together and getting to know each other while solving common problems. Eventually the state and local societies may possibly agree upon a joint dues arrangement which will allow a person to belong to both societies by making a single payment to the local society which then remits a portion to the state organization.

4. Activities Among Juniors

As soon as possible the Director of the Society should investigate carefully the possibility of setting up Jersey History Clubs among the school children of the state. If the study of state and local history is valuable for adults, it is still more so for juniors who have a much longer future before them. Not only do the youngsters acquire a lasting interest in state and local history, but the sponsoring historical society secures strong support as the young historians come of age and participate in its activities. The Director will wish to find out especially what the state historical societies of Texas, New York, Wisconsin, and Minnesota are doing in this field.

Any junior history movement should seek aid from the State Department of Education. It may be that the department can even provide personnel to help start such work and supervise it. The possibilities of tying this activity in with the regular cur-

riculum probably at the Junior High School level should be fully explored.

In any case, a junior historical movement would lead to historical clubs in the schools supervised by history teachers but with their own student officers. These school children should be given a special low membership rate in the Society, should have their own publication issued monthly during the school year, should be urged to make an annual visit to the Society, and should hold a one-day state-wide historical convention of their own. Perhaps on occasion they may take charge of a session at the Society convention, and with proper management a certain portion of the junior members should become staunch supporters of the senior Society. If the junior historians program can obtain 30,000 members as it has done in Wisconsin, perhaps special backing for it will be forthcoming from some enlightened benefactor.

5. A Rejuvenated Publication Program

The New Jersey Historical Society issues a quarterly magazine devoted to New Jersey history, biography, and genealogy. This publication which is called *Proceedings* is in its sixty-eight volume. There is much valuable historical material in this series, and it is being edited with loving care by Mr. William A. Ellis and a hardworking editorial committee.

I should like to see certain changes made in both the subject matter and format of the *Proceedings*. All reports of the Society could be placed in a separate pamphlet which would be issued yearly and would contain the actual proceedings of the Society. When desired this pamphlet could be bound with the four issues of the magazine each year. The more ephemeral historical news both of the state and local societies might be issued in mimeographed form, preferably each month. If the *Jersey Gazette* were willing, it could be transferred to the Society and operated as a Society newsletter. The genealogical material printed in the *Proceedings* might be transferred to the *Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey* published by the Genea-

logical Society of New Jersey. The department on Necrology of Members can well be dropped; there used to be need for such a feature but with our modern newspaper coverage it is no longer necessary. In the case of a trustee or other member who has rendered unusual service to the Society a special obituary note might be carried in the newsletter and possibly in the editorial part of the magazine. Articles or documents which run through more than a single issue should be avoided.

The remaining articles, documents, and book reviews, and perhaps some striking historical news would constitute the basic material printed in the magazine. The convention type meeting and closer contact with New Jersey universities and colleges would provide a constant flow of articles suitable for printing. The new Director should become editor of the magazine and should have an editorial page or pages which would give him an opportunity to comment on historical and Society happenings. He should be assisted by a strong editorial committee which should include several authorities on New Jersey history, at least one skilled newspaper or magazine man, and one advertising or public relations specialist.

The name of the magazine can well be changed to *New Jersey History, New Jersey History Magazine,* or some other more accurate title. The whole format ought to be studied by a skilled typographer, and obviously such talent is available at either Princeton or Rutgers university presses. Whatever format is adopted it ought to employ as many illustrations and as much color as the magazine budget will afford.

I realize that this recommendation is a drastic one and that it may grieve some who are sincerely and sentimentally attached to the present magazine. But if the Society is to become a popular force in the state some such steps must be taken. When the nationally distributed magazines which we see on every newsstand are so attractive we must do something to give our historical publications a more vital and vivid appearance.

In addition to the quarterly magazine and the monthly news-

letter, the Society should issue a monthly news release to the newspapers of the state. It should deal chiefly with interesting New Jersey historical subject matter but of course would give news of Society activities also. It can be mimeographed on paper which bears a printed heading and can be called *New Jersey Historical News* or some other appropriate name. The Director should seek help from newspaper men in designing and conducting this publication. While he is working out the details for it, he may well send the regular Society newsletter to the newspapers of the state.

The Society should use all its influence to revive the publication of the *New Jersey Archives* which constitute some forty valuable volumes of primary source material on the history of New Jersey. This series has always been paid for by the state and edited by the Society. I think it would be well for the Society to appoint a committee including state officials and professional historians to study this situation and make recommendations as to the subject matter and editing of the series. It may be that if the state builds up a strong Bureau of Archives and History that the editing of the *Archives* should be transferred to this bureau, but in any case this valuable series should be revived and even expanded.

As the Society grows in financial strength I should like to see a strong publication program worked out which would issue scholarly monographs comparable to the ones recently published by Princeton, a series of biographies of important New Jersey figures, significant source materials such as travel accounts and correspondence containing much of human interest (leaving the more formal governmental sources to the *New Jersey Archives*), and ultimately a multi-volume history of the state somewhat comparable to those issued in Illinois, New York, and Ohio. In a way this publication program would be a revival of the old *Collections* series issued by the Society (eleven volumes, 1845-1927), but there is little value in reviving the series under that name, and I should vote strongly for having each publication designed independently from the typographical

point of view to bring out the flavor of that publication. The Society may also wish to issue a series of paper-bound pamphlets for use in its museum and school programs. Again, each pamphlet should be designed independently of the series, though in this case there might be an advantage in using a series title and numbering.

Such a publication program should be financed by raising a special fund from a benefactor or benefactors which would be operated as a revolving fund into which all receipts would go so as to finance future work. It would be ideal if such a program could be worked out in cooperation with either or both the Princeton and Rutgers university presses and if the actual publication details could be supervised by them.

6. Library Matters

The library of the Society is quite properly devoted to the history of New Jersey and is almost certainly the leading collection in this field. It contains more than 30,000 bound volumes, 11,000 pamphlets, a matchless collection of New Jersey newspapers, 900 maps, and more than 115,000 manuscripts. These materials are well housed and properly guarded from fire and theft. They constitute the greatest glory and most important single resource of the Society. Mrs. Greene has served unselfishly and efficiently as Librarian of the Society for many years, and she has two assistants who give most of their time to the library.

Despite the excellence of the collection it would benefit by careful study of a committee to include professional librarians and historians which would lay down certain criteria of collecting, especially the voluminous materials of recent history and of business history. Such a committee could well be formed by the new Director with the assistance of Mr. Donald A. Sinclair of the Board of Trustees.

This committee could consider the cooperative collection of New Jersey newspapers by the libraries of the state, for some arrangement should be worked out by which the various

libraries and the publishers themselves would be responsible for maintaining files of each current newspaper, probably necessarily in microfilm form. The publishers would undoubtedly be willing to contribute toward the expense of this project. Though contemporary newspapers present the most urgent problem because of the impermanence of newsprint made from wood pulp, the Society should also support a project to produce on microfilm master editions of the old newspapers, the files of which are scattered among many libraries.

The library is far behind in its cataloguing and especially in the manuscript field. I believe that some educational foundation would probably make a grant to the Society to prepare a printed guide to the manuscripts similar to the excellent ones issued by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Newberry Library of Chicago, or the Wisconsin Historical Society. Perhaps eventually the Society can afford a fulltime cataloguing staff.

Another serious problem for the library is the reproduction of its materials for scholarly use. I hope that the Society will realize the opportunity for service here and not take the narrow and false viewpoint that to restrict the reproduction of its materials will bring more users to its doors. Requests are received constantly from serious scholars for photostats and microfilms. The library should try to furnish such reproductions at a low rate based upon actual cost and paid for by those who request them. Perhaps for the time being the photography will need to be done by a commercial firm with some arrangement for the protection of the materials from fire or theft while they are being photographed. Ultimately if the demand becomes strong enough the Society may wish to establish its own photographic section.

In order to keep abreast of modern historical research the Society should at once purchase a microfilm reader and should begin to purchase pertinent New Jersey materials in microfilm form. Procedures should also be devised so that typewriters may be used for notetaking and for copying materials in the

library. Perhaps the erection of a simple partition with sound-deadening materials would solve this problem.

Many of the Society's users are interested in genealogical research and often request special help in this field. I think the Library Committee should study similar situations at the New York Public Library, Newberry Library in Chicago, and Pennsylvania Historical Society at Philadelphia. It is probably well for a historical library to furnish as many genealogical materials as it can afford but not to attempt to do genealogical research itself. Perhaps the Genealogical Society of New Jersey could be encouraged to work more closely with the Historical Society in this field.

The active program for the Society outlined above is certain to lead to an expansion and betterment of its library facilities. Renewed interest in the Society will bring gifts of library materials and will draw the interest of many who may be willing to support special library and research projects. The library staff should keep these facts clearly in mind when at times the museum activities of the Society seem to be receiving more attention than they deserve. The more spectacular museum side of the Society will often attract attention and support for the less showy research and library functions. An excellent historical library and museum complement and are invaluable to each other. The library staff with its emphasis upon friendly service will help the museum draw its thousands of visitors to the Society and will secure devoted users and supporters in the process.

7. Membership and Management

The Society's membership of about 900 (with a Woman's Branch of nearly 350 more) is rather low when compared with the state historical societies of Missouri and Wisconsin each of which has more than 3,000 members. It cannot be argued that the history of these two states is more valuable and important than New Jersey's, and neither of them has so large a population. The Society has been blessed recently with an active and

alert Membership Committee and as the Society's promotion program becomes more aggressive this committee should redouble its efforts. Direct mail solicitation and especially personal visitation should aim at doubling the membership in a five-year period. The dues from this enlarged membership will not in themselves solve the Society's financial problems, but more members means more interest and more influence which ultimately means more financial strength. Special attention should be given to enrolling business firms interested in New Jersey as institutional members at $100 annually. Special efforts should be given also to increasing the endowment of the Society. These activities will directly improve the Society's financial position.

Membership in the Society should, of course, be open to any interested person or institution. A love for New Jersey history should be the only requirement. Eventually the members of the Woman's Branch should receive full membership privileges and pay full dues. A junior membership should be established with dues (perhaps 75c or $1.00 yearly) just large enough to pay the cost of the junior historical publication. In addition it might be well to have a special student membership in the Society for college students set at perhaps $3.00. This classification would pay dividends by interesting young history students in the Society.

The Board of Trustees of the Society at present includes twenty-three members and meets monthly at Newark with attendance often as high as eighty per cent. Membership on the Board, however, is not widely distributed geographically, and professional historians and other New Jersey historical libraries and institutions are not represented adequately.

One argument for having few trustees outside the Newark area has been that they would have difficulty in attending the monthly meetings. With a Director taking over the administrative details of the Society, two meetings of the trustees might be needed each year—at the fall convention and the mid-winter meeting—and a small Executive Committee of perhaps five members could meet each month in the interim periods. As

vacancies on the Board become available several professional historians, an influential newspaper publisher or educator, a public relations man, and perhaps several active women should be added to the Board. Anyone nominated to this position should be carefully considered in advance to be sure that he would be a working member willing to advise and cooperate with the Board and its Director. It may even be wise to consider ultimately enlarging the Board somewhat so as to secure proper geographical representation.

8. State Aid

Many state historical societies in the East fear state support lest it lead to political control. The strongest Middle Western societies, however, are almost entirely state supported and yet relatively free from politics. New Jersey at present is not in a mood to expend state tax money for historical activities. She has in the past financed the *New Jersey Archives* with such funds. The New Jersey Historical Society should not hesitate to urge the state to resume the publication of the *Archives,* to help with the historical program in the schools, to revive its historical marking program, to set aside state historical parks, or to make other grants which directly benefit the state. Perhaps some day the Society will be more influential and the state more willing to consider financing a more general state historical program. In that far off day, a decision may be made about securing an annual appropriation to help support the Society in its state-wide work.

9. Other Activities of the Society

An active Society will find many ways to make its influence felt. Adult clubs and school groups welcome good historical talks especially when illustrated with color slides; department stores seek authentic historical objects for their windows; the newspapers are on the lookout for well written historical articles; radio stations will enthusiastically sponsor a weekly historical program of narrative sketches and may even furnish

the writers and actors for dramatic presentations; television whether in black and white or color can use the type of materials a changing living museum program provides and the producers of film strips and even of motion pictures frequently seek historical materials. An alert imaginative historical program based on sound research and designed to appeal to the men, women, and children of the whole state is certain to succeed. Americans of today, like Americans of the eighteenth and nineteenth century, believe in their heritage, they meet today's problems the better for understanding the courage and industry and faith of their fathers. They will cherish any institution which in wholehearted fashion makes them conscious of their past and its significance for their present and future, which wants "every son and every daughter of New Jersey to feel a living interest in the history of the State."

ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND NEW TRUSTEE

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Society, held November 8, 1950, the first meeting following the annual meeting of the Society, Dr. Richard P. McCormick, assistant professor of history at Rutgers University, was elected a trustee of the Society for two years to fill the unexpired term of Judge John O. Bigelow, resigned.

The following officers were elected for the term of one year: president, Dr. Richard P. McCormick; first vice president, Rt. Rev. Benjamin M. Washburn; second vice president, Frederick H. Groel; third vice president, Damon G. Douglas; treasurer, Frederick Frelinghuysen; librarian, Mrs. Maud H. Greene; corresponding secretary, Elmer T. Hutchinson; recording secretary, Donald B. Kipp.

Dr. McCormick, who succeeds Charles B. Bradley, of Convent, has been active in historical groups interested in the furthering of study of New Jersey history. For the last two years he has gathered representatives of nearly one hundred organizations to a Conference of Historians at Rutgers, who

sent four resolutions to state agencies, calling for increased study of state history in the schools, appointment of a state archivist-historian, a program of publishing archival and historical records, and insurance that the state's public records will be preserved. In addition to numerous newspaper and magazine articles, Dr. McCormick last spring published "Experiment in Independence," a study of New Jersey from 1781 to 1789. In 1945 he started the state's first college-level course in New Jersey history at Rutgers. A graduate of Rutgers in 1938, he received his doctorate from the University of Pennsylvania in 1948. During the war, he was civilian historian for the War Department. Last year he was appointed to write an official history of Rutgers University.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY HONORED

Mr. Elmer T. Hutchinson, Corresponding Secretary of the New Jersey Historical Society, was signally honored by election as a Resident Member of the American Antiquarian Society at its annual meeting on October 18, 1950,

The Society, the foremeost institution of its kind in the United States, was founded in 1812 by Isaiah Thomas, of Worcester, Massachusetts, New England's foremost printer and publisher, who served as its president from 1812 to 1831. Membership in the society is honorary, vacancies being filled by election at stated meetings. Resident members are limited to two hundred, a restriction that has been in effect for one hundred and twenty-five years. The roster of members has included the outstanding historians of the country, many of the leading public men of the nation, distinguished scholars from abroad, prominent educators, authors, librarians, and biblographers. Twelve of the presidents of the United States have been members of the Society, one of them, Calvin Coolidge, being president of the Society at the time of his death. Membership is considered an acknowledgement of a distinguished historical contribution in the field to which the Society is devoted.

MEETING OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

On Saturday, October 7, the Cumberland County Historical Society held their annual meeting at Greenwich, Cumberland County, New Jersey. The meeting was held in the Society's headquarters, the quaint and picturesque old Friends' Meeting House, near the scene of the famous Greenwich Tea Party in 1774. Mrs. Howard B. Hancock, the president, presided. Greetings from New Jersey Historical Society were presented by Mr. Charles B. Bradley, president, who spoke of the current activities of the state society, mentioning especially the opening of the transportation collection on October 25. He paid tribute to the outstanding cooperation which the Cumberland County Society had offered two years ago in connection with the state society's plan for an affiliation of county and local societies with the state society and the hope of the state society that these activities might be resumed.

Mr. Bradley was accompanied by Mrs. Richard Hartshorne, president of the Woman's Branch of the state society, and by Mr. Frederick H. Groel, vice president of the state society. Mrs. Hartshorne spoke on the activities of the Woman's Branch.

WORK ON NEW JERSEY HISTORY IN PROGRESS

Miss Gladys Weyant, 17 Elizabeth Street, Caldwell, is work-on a biography of Rev. James Caldwell, the "fighting parson" of the Revolutionary War. She is interested in obtaining any information, particularly manuscript material in possession of members of the Society, which she might use for her work. Miss Weyant is a member of the staff of the Caldwell High School.

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Henry B. Caldwell, of Wilmington, Virginia, is working on an M.A. thesis for New York University on "John Frazee—

American Sculptor." Frazee, a Jerseyman, began as a stonecutter and bricklayer, and went to New York after the War of 1812. He is called the first American sculptor,

* * *

Wilbur E. Apgar, of 133 Donaldson Avenue, Rutherford, is working on a Ph. D. thesis for the University of Pennsylvania on the subject, "The Evolution of Centralization of Authority for Control of Education in New Jersey." It is a study of the assumption by the state government of New Jersey of responsibility for the control of a system of free public education from the establishment of the School Fund in 1816 to the present.

CHANGE IN BY-LAWS

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees, held November 8, 1950, notice having been duly given in accordance with the By-Laws of the Society, the Trustees unanimously passed the following resolution:

RESOLVED, that Section 15 of the By-Laws of the Society be amended by the elimination of sub-section (g) thereof, so that Section 15 will read as follows:

> "15. The standing committees, each of which shall consist of five Trustees, in addition to the President, shall be (a) a Finance Committee; (b) a House Committee; (c) a Library Committee; (d) a Museum Committee; (e) an Editorial Committee; (f) a Membership Committee.
>
> "The President, with the approval of the Board, shall appoint the members of the standing committees and may appoint as members thereof additional members who shall be members of the Society, but need not be members of the Board of Trustees."

The effect of this amendment was to abolish the Historical Documents Committee as one of the standing committees of the Society.

IN APPRECIATION OF PRESIDENT BRADLEY'S SERVICES

At the Board of Trustees' meeting, November 8, 1950, the following resolution was unanimously adopted (Mr. Bradley not participating in the action):

RESOLVED; that the Board of Trustees of The New Jersey Historical Society hereby record their sincere thanks for and deep appreciation of the untiring and faithful services rendered by Mr. Charles B. Bradley as President of the Society from November 14, 1945 to the date of this meeting, under whose able guidance the Society has expanded its facilities, broadened its activities, and improved its relationship with the New Jersey community.

FURTHER RESOLVED that the Secretary hereby is instructed to transmit a copy of this minute to Mr. Bradley."

MEMBER OF SOCIETY REACHES ONE HUNDRED YEARS

On December 6. 1950, Mr. Eugene Bouton, of Bloomfield, celebrated his one hundredth birthday. A native of Jefferson, Schoharie County, New York, Mr. Bouton was graduated from Yale in 1875 and today enjoys the distinction of being its oldest living graduate. His life has been given entirely to education. After serving in the schools of Bridgeport, Conn., and Pittsfield, Mass., he came to Glen Ridge in 1904 as supervising principal of the Glen Ridge schools. He served in that capacity for six years. After seven years of retirement, in 1917 at the age of 67 he decided he wanted to go back to work and took a job with the Essex County Tax Office, serving there for twenty-three years until he was ninety years old.

Mr. Bouton has been a member of the Society since 1929.

HONORS FOR RALPH E. LUM

The friends and associates of Ralph E. Lum, Sr., of Newark, honored him on November 20, 1950, in recognition of his completing fifty years as a member of the New Jersey bar. Mr. Lum is senior member of the law firm of Lum, Fairlie, and Foster, of Newark. He was born in Chatham, April 21, 1877, and has lived there all his life. A graduate of Columbia University, he did his post graduate work at New York University and was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1900. Today one of the leading members of his profession, he has served in a wide variety of civic offices.

He has been a member of the New Jersey Historical Society since 1912 and was chairman of the drive for funds for the erection of the new building of the Society in 1929.

NECROLOGY OF MEMBERS

Mrs. Olive Bender, wife of Daniel H. Bender, of Short Hills, died July 4, 1950, in Orange Memorial Hospital after a short illness, at the age of 54. Mrs. Bender was a real estate broker and was associated with her husband in the real estate firm of Bender and Company, in Millburn.

She was born in Ohio, attended Western Reserve University, and had lived for fifteen years in Short Hills. She was a member of the Board of Realtors of the Oranges and Maplewood, and also of the Maplewood Garden Club.

Mrs. Bender became a contributing members of the New Jersey Historical Society March 13, 1946.

George DeCou, who made several valuable contributions to New Jersey history, died in West Hartford, Connecticut, October 6, 1950, at the age of 83.

Mr. DeCou was born in Trenton. For more than a half century he lived in Moorestown. He retired from the wholesale shoe business in 1929 and thereafter devoted much time

to community activities at Moorestown and to the study of local history. His published books and pamphlets, noted for their historical accuracy, were:

Moorestown and Her Neighbors, 1929
Historical Sketches of Mount Holly and Vicinity, 1936
Historical Sketches of Rancocas and Neighborhood, 1937
Burlington: a Provincial Capital, 1945
The Historic Rancocas, 1949

He was a past president of the Burlington County Historical Society, a member of the Friends Historical Society, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the Huguenot Society.

Herbert S. Gay, retired treasurer of Blanchard Brothers and Lane, Newark leather goods manufacturers, died in Orange Memorial Hospital, November 1, 1950, at the age of sixty nine. He lived in Llewllyn Park, West Orange.

He was born in Rahway, attended Cayuga Lake Military Academy, and was graduated from Williams in 1902. He was director of the National State Bank of Newark, and a trustee of the Orange Memorial Hospital. He was a Mason, a member of the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church of East Orange, the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Essex County Country Club, and the Williams Club of New York.

Mr. Gay is survived by his wife, Adelaide Neilson Gay, a son, Herbert S. Gay, Jr., and a sister, Mrs. Alice G. Crawford.

Mr. Gay became a contributing member of the New Jersey Historical Society.

Percy Sacret Young, retired chairman of the executive committee of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, died at Mountainside Hospital, Montclair, November 15, 1950, at the age of 79, after a year's illness. His home was in Montclair.

Mr. Young was born in London, England, December 19, 1870. He came to America when he was fifteen and settled on

a ranch in Nebraska. His first job was with the Omaha Gas Company, from where he was transferred to Philadelphia to the United Gas Improvement Company, the owner of the Omaha company. He became auditor and assistant agent of the Jersey City office, and in 1899 when several subsidiaries were combined to form the Hudson County Gas Company, he was made assistant treasurer and later secretary. When the Public Service Corporation was formed in 1903, he became its controller, its treasurer in 1914, and a vice president in 1917. In 1939 he was elected to the newly created post of chairman of the executive committee.

He held many positions of trust and honor. He had been vice president of the Edison Electric Institute and of the National Electric Light Association. He was a vice chairman of the State Bank Advisory Commission. He was a trustee of Newark University and of Rutgers University. He was chairman of the executive committee of Firemen's Insurance Company, a director of Fidelity Union Trust Company, of Newark, and a trustee of Newark Museum and of the Hospital of St. Barnabas.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Grace Mason Young, four sons, Percy S., Jr., of Gillette, George W., of New Britain, Conn:. William C., of Montclair, and Thomas R., of Riverside, Conn., four daughters, Mrs. Malcolm R. Warnock, of Short Hills, Mrs. Robert B. Cheney, of Oklahoma City, Okla., Mrs. Gordon B. Davis, of Milford, Conn., and Mrs. Leonard L. Shertzer, Jr., of Montgomery, Ala. He also leaves two brothers and two sisters and nineteen grandchildren.

Mr. Young became a contributing member of the New Jersey Historical Society May 3, 1920.

NEW MEMBERS

The Membership Committee announces the following new members since the last issue of the *"Proceedings"*—

Sustaining

Leslie L. Blau, East Orange
Waldemar Hartman, Mountain Lakes
Mrs. Scribner Schieffelin, Morristown
Charles H. Watts, Newark

Contributing

Wilbur E. Apgar, Rutherford
Mrs. William O. Ball, Newark
Henry H. Bisbee, Burlington
Mrs. William F. Blanchard, Morristown
William G. Boesser, Arlington
Gilbert Bodine, Denville
Robert N. Bost, Morristown
Julian P. Boyd, Princeton
Lyman H. Butterfield, Princeton
C. Alexander Capron, Upper Montclair
Alfred C. Clapp, Newark
Hadley Case, New York, N. Y.
Robert G. Cowan, Newark
Louis Del Turco, Newark
Sackett M. Dickinson, Trenton
Raymond E. Dobbins, Newark
Richard P. Donavan, East Orange
Lloyd M. Felmly, Glen Ridge
Guion H. Fountain, Chatham
Russell E. Francis, Camden
Philip Franco, Camden
Morris Fuchs, Newark
Edward Fuhlbruegge, Berkeley Heights
Abner J. Gaines, Trenton
Sidney Goldmann, Trenton
Miss Kathryn B. Greywacz, Trenton

Miss Dorothy Hammond, Glassboro
Harold E. Heins, Belle Mead
Miss Elvira H. Jones, Newark
Mrs. S. Karrer, Milwaukee, Wis.
Dr. Joseph M. Kler, Bound Brook
Edward Leske, Short Hills
Miss Dorothy F. Lucas, Trenton
Ralph E. Lum, Jr., Newark
John J. Magovern, Jr., Summit
Walter L. Markey, Maplewood
Theron Marsh, Summit
Mrs. Robert A. Melsheimer, Rutherford
Robert S. Minor, Lake Mohawk
Broadus Mitchell, New Brunswick
Martin A. Moore, Short Hills
Charles B. Neibling, Chatham
M. R. Neifeld, Newark
New Jersey State Society D.A.R., Chatham
H. Bruce Palmer, Madison
Arthur Y. Pardun, Jr., New Brunswick
Theodore D. Parsons, Red Bank
Henry F. Schenk, Oldwick
George W. Seiler, East Orange
R. Wesley Simpson, East Orange
Lawrence W. Sliker, Irvington
Monroe D. Stauffer, Bound Brook
Harry A. Taylor, Orange
E. W. Thornton, Maplewood
Philip B. Townley, West Orange
Romeyn L. Utley, Dover
J. Pierson Vreeland, West Caldwell
Alfred W. Wagner, North Arlington
Mrs. S. W. Waterbury, Hillside
Edward A. Wight, Cedar Grove
Willard G. Woelper, Irvington
William H. Wurts, Hackensack

DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY

Miss Joan Battin, La Jolla, Cal.: Old English Bible.

Moses Bigelow, Newark: Papers on the Barton Family.

Rev. W. W. Bunge, Rochester, Minn.: Bunge Genealogical chart.

Samuel Butterworth, Glen Ridge: Collection of books, maps, etc. connected with transportation; Bible with Butterworth-Smith family records; Johnson's Family Atlas of the World, 1866; *The Republican Court of American Society in the Days of Washington,* by Rufus W. Griswold, 1856.

Chester County Historical Society, West Chester, Pa.: Six account books and other papers of the West End Fishing Company of New Jersey, 1890.

Herbert C. Coddington, Syracuse, N.Y.: Data on the Coddington family.

James S. Hedden, New Haven, Conn.: Genealogical data on the Hedden family.

Mrs. H. St. John Harvey, Bloomfield: Indenture of Linus D. Condit to Allen Dodd of Orange, to learn the trade as a hatter. Dated Nov. 15, 1828.

Elmer T. Hutchinson, Elizabeth: Amateur newspapers: *The Bloomfield News.* vol. 1, no. 6, Aug. 1875, vol. 2, no. 2, Dec. 1875; *The Press,* Bloomfield, N.J., vol. 1, no. 5-6, Nov. 1883; *Farmers'* Almanac, 1849, 1853, pub. by Benjamin Olds, Newark, N.J.

Illinois State Historical Society, Springfield, Ill.: Their Collections, vol. 25. *The Laws of Illinois Territory,* 1809-1818. Ed. by Francis E. Philbrook, 1950.

Walter A. Lucas, Hawthorne: Pamphlets for transportation collection.

New York State Library, Albany, N.Y.: Official Document Book *New York State Freedom Train.* 1950.

Newark, N.J. Board of Education: *When Newark Was Younger.* Manual of talks given over the radio WBGO.

W. L. L. Peltz, Albany, N.Y., *Peltz-Dewitt, Certain of their*

Companies. 1948; *Dewitt-Peltz.* A supplement. 1950. By W. L. L. Peltz.

Miss Mary Philbrook, Tenafly: License to practice as Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery signed by George T. Werts, Governor of New Jersey.

Prudential Insurance Company of America, Newark: *The Prudential,* by Earl Chapin May and Will Oursler. 1950; Collection of papers and pamphlets connected with the seventy-fifth anniversary.

William Penn Vail, M.D., Blairstown: Directory of the city of Newark 1837-38.

Miss Martha Voorhees, Baldwinsville, N.Y.: Jones family Bible; Woolston family Bible also a Woolston family record (framed).

Warren Foundry and Pipe Corporation, New York City: *The Warren Foundry and Machine Company,* Phillipsburg, N.J. 1856-1906.

Walter F. Wiles, Glen Ridge: Data on the Van Liew family.

Woman's Branch: Historical clippings.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM

Mrs. Paul R. Applegate, Morristown: French War Relief pin of World War II.

Mrs. Charles A. Barbier, Glen Ridge: Picture (framed) of the boat *John Sylvester,* built prior to the Civil War and owned by Capt. John Post of Communipaw Shore (Lafayette) Jersey City, N.J., who ran the blockade with her during the Civil War.

Moses Bigelow, Newark: Photographs of portraits in the Newark Museum of Rev. Alexander McWhorter and Mrs. McWhorter also Marcus (or Moses) Ward.

Miss Laura H. Bowers, East Orange: Royal Air Force pin, Official Bundles for Britain pin, Official War Relief pin, World War II.

Mrs. Reginald D. Curry, Bloomfield: Collection of George

Washington relics assembled by her late husband Reginald D. Curry.

Misses Marcella and Minnie Dempsey, daughters of the late Mrs. Jane Dempsey, Newark: Radiola IV, one of the first radios with built in loud speaker. Purchased 1923.

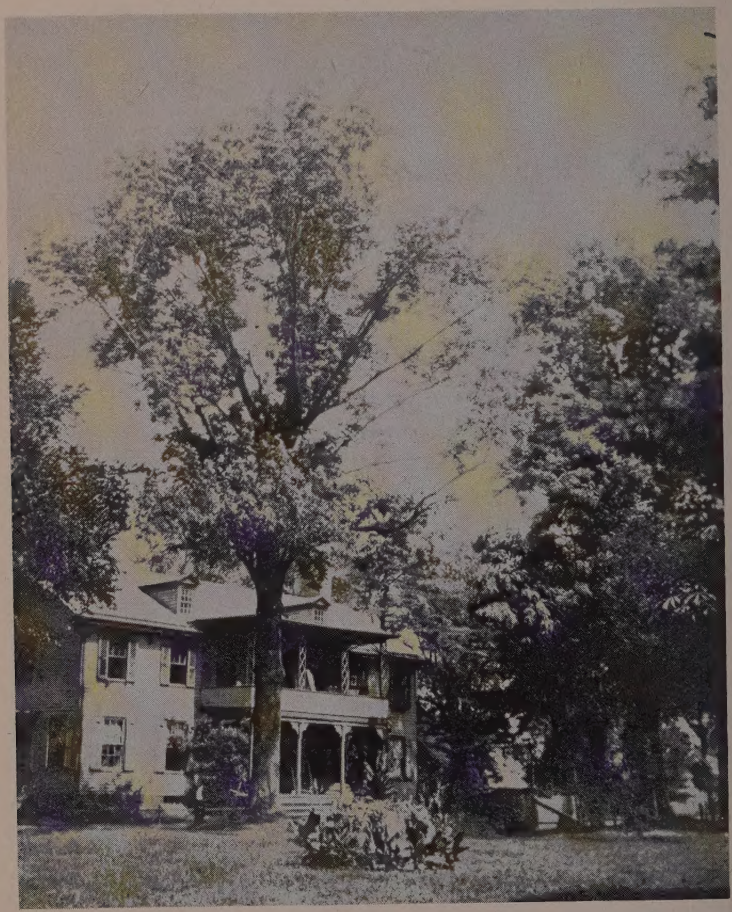
Mrs. H. St. John Harvey, Bloomfield: Photograph of Calvin Dodd;

Walter A. Lucas, Hawthorne: Picture (framed) of the Presidents of the United States, George Washington - William McKinley; pictures of Presidents Calvin Coolidge and Theodore Roosevelt (framed).

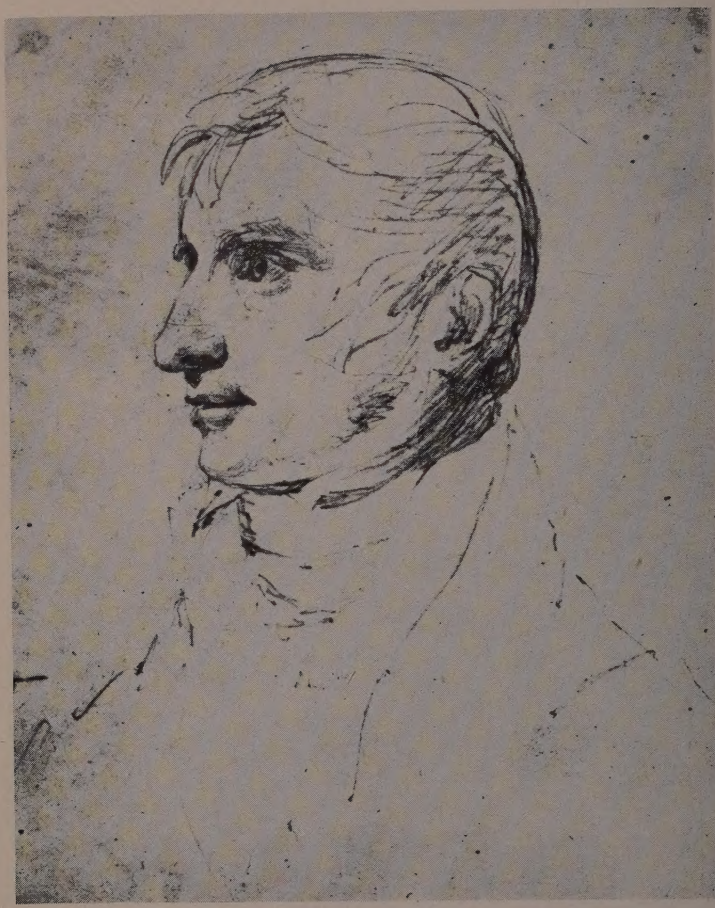
Mrs. J. J. McGovern, Hoboken: Nightcap of the wife of Josiah Hornblower.

Mrs. William C. Mulford, Bridgeton: Two silver spoons.

Mrs. William H. Speer, Jersey City: British War Relief pin, Greek War Relief pin; American Women's Voluntary Service pin; Y.M.C.A. Sleeve Badge; American Red Cross Canteen Work badge all of World War II.



"Montpelier," home of Commodore Charles Stewart, showing marble bath-tub. Taken in 1905 before alterations.



Pencil sketch of Commodore Charles Stewart 4" x 5", drawn by Thomas Sully, July 10, 1817, for sepia oil profile now at U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., from which Congressional medal was engraved. In possession of author.